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Power Enough for Needs; Nazis Get Indies Rubber; U. S. Senate Race Livens

The World's Day—July 22, 1942

Washington: Sufficient Power 'If Used Wisely'

Sufficient electric power is available to meet all requirements of war production and essential civilian needs "if used wisely," J. A. Krug, of the War Production Board, declared. [Financial Page.]

An investigation into the men's and boys' woolen clothing industry to determine whether manufacturers are violating the no-cuffs ruling and other restrictions imposed in March has begun by the War Production Board.

Three witnesses were called in defense of the first of eight defendants to take the stand in their trial as Nazi saboteurs before a military commission; previously this defendant had been cross-examined, it was announced.

A bill authorizing establishment of an independent agency for production of synthetic rubber from grain alcohol was passed by the Senate despite Administration protests against interference with the War Production Board's control of the rubber program.

Secretary of the Interior Ickes was designated by President Roosevelt as fishery co-ordinator, the purpose of the job being to develop and assure sustained production of sea food supplies.

A new decoration, the Legion of Merit, to be awarded to those in the armed services who show "exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding services" was established by law in a bill signed by President Roosevelt.

Nomination of William L. Clayton, Texas cotton dealer, as Assistant Secretary of Commerce, succeeding Robert H. Hinckley, who resigned, was confirmed by the Senate.

Swift expansion of Army glider forces to develop on a large scale a new instrument of offensive warfare was announced by the War Department. [Page 3.]

Europe: Germany Gets Rubber From Japan

Japan is supplying Germany with a thin trickle of raw materials, chiefly rubber, from its Pacific conquests, probably by running the blockade around Cape Horn at the tip of South America, a British Ministry of Economic Warfare spokesman declared.

Ernest Bevin, Minister of Labor and National Service, asked the House of Commons for authority to call up British nationals in foreign countries for military service. He requested that the regulations be applied first in Egypt.

Civil disobedience in India was condemned in a resolution of the British Labor Party which indicated that it was proof of political irresponsibility in India which might destroy all hopes of Indian freedom.

Return to the gold standard by Britain when war is over is not likely in the opinion of Viscount Simon, Lord Chancellor, who told the House of Lords that he had heard no whisper of an intention to repeat the practice which he said was so unfortunate after the last war. [Financial Page.]

One thousand Netherlanders have been seized as hostages in an intensified German drive against sabotage, it was reported in the Netherlands News Agency in London.

American nationals from the Orient arrived at Lourenço Marques, Portuguese East Africa, aboard the liners Asama Maru and Conte Verdi, to be exchanged for Japanese and Thai nationals from the United States who arrived at the African port July 22.

Bay State: Eight Democrats in Senate Race

Papers filed in Boston indicate eight Democrats will seek nomination for United States Senate seat occupied by David I. Walsh. [Page 5.]

With Massachusetts' quota of salvaged tin cans set today at 19,800,000 per month, Boston housewives were praised for contributing 12,000 pounds of fats and greases during first week of the campaign —reported to be the best showing in the nation.

Courses for air-raid wardens, including lectures and drills, are revised by Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety. [Page 2.]

First of four Wednesday morning Children's Concerts was held at the Hatch Memorial Shell, Charles River Esplanade, this morning. [Page 5.]

National: Mead Enters N. Y. Senate Contest

New York's Democratic gubernatorial primary became a three-man fight as United States Senator James M. Mead announced his candidacy. Senator Mead, supported by Senator Wagner, will be opposed by State's Attorney General John J. Bennett, who is backed by James A. Farley, and Lieut. Gov. Charles Poletti who is supported by Gov. Herbert H. Lehman.

One way traffic eastward by bombers from United States factories to Britain and beyond increases steadily. [Description of activities of the Royal Air Force Ferry Command: First Page, Second Section.]

Forty-two more enemy aliens, including 40 members of the Federation of Italian World War Veterans, have been rounded up by the Federal Bureau of Investigation, in co-operation with New York City and Hempstead, N. Y., police, the F. B. I. announced.

Herbert K. F. Bahr, taken from the diplomatic exchange liner Drottningholm as a would-be Nazi spy, was indicted by a federal Grand Jury at Newark, N. J. The charge was not disclosed, but Assistant United States Attorney Thorn Lord had announced he would ask for an indictment charging the Buffalo, N. Y., man with conspiracy to commit espionage.

Evacuation of all remaining Japanese in California was ordered by the Army, affecting about 6,000 persons in Fresno and Tulare Counties; it was scheduled to be completed by noon, Aug. 11.

Americas: Decree Power Given Chile's President

Chile's President Rios formally received extraordinary powers to administer economic and financial affairs by decree for six months.

The War:

Latest developments on the world's battlefronts are summarized on Page 1 in Column 8.

War Industry Jobs to Await 200,000 Men, 50,000 Women

Jobs for 200,000 men and 50,000 women will be opened in the war industry of New England by May of next year, John F. Hardy, Regional Director of the Social Security Board, reported here today.

Mr. Hardy based his forecast on a 30 per cent increase in employment anticipated by the nine major lines of war production.

His figures were drawn from an actual count of labor needs just completed by the United States Employment Service, which is now a division of the Social Security Board.

Findings of the inquiry were sent to 1,600 leaders of labor and industry in New England. The employment picture was thus summarized:

Employment as of May, 1942:

New England Total	812,434
Connecticut	350,014
Maine	34,639
Massachusetts	334,078
New Hampshire	23,834
Rhode Island	56,944
Vermont	13,926

Additional workers needed to reach anticipated peak employment as of May, 1943:

New England Total	255,819
Connecticut	108,361
Maine	9,340
Massachusetts	106,854
New Hampshire	9,025
Rhode Island	24,438
Vermont	1,481

The Christian Science Monitor Index

Wednesday, July 22, 1942

Boston and New England News	2, 4, 5
Daily Features Page	19
Editorials	20
Entertainment Timetable	4
Financial Pages	14-16
Movie Guide	9
New Hampshire Letter	4
Radio Timetable	4
Real Estate Page	17
Sports Page	10
The Home Forum	12
The Attainment of True Glory [With Icelandic Translation]	
Today's Woman	11

Weather Predictions

DRIZZLE | COOL | RAIN | WARM

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 3

Flow of Gas Speeds as New Ration Starts

Emergency order rushes supply into N. E. to meet shortage caused by the week-end drain.

New England's gasoline sahara was studded with filling station oases today as the permanent coupon gasoline system became operative to succeed a violation-packed, 10-week emergency program.

There was some pick-up in train travel as the stricter rationing program became effective. The New Haven noted an increase of five per cent in inbound traffic between 6:30 and 9 a. m. compared with a week ago.

On the other hand, John T. O'Dea, Deputy Superintendent of Boston Police, in charge of traffic, said after a tour of observation around downtown Boston and up Beacon Street and Commonwealth Avenue that the flow of automobiles appeared about the same as on Monday and Tuesday.

The only noticeable difference was a decrease in the number of cars in parking spaces, and the traffic official surmised that instead of driving to work, business men were being driven in by members of the family who took the car back home again, possibly making one car do, where formerly both husband and wife drove separate automobiles.

No Rush for Gas

There was no rush for gasoline this morning with its traffic tangle, such as that which taxed the police facilities last night, it was reported.

To bridge over a possible gap between the old and new rationing programs, Kenneth Backman, New England Administrator of the Office of Price Administration, announced that any motorist who has applied for a ration book but has not yet received it may obtain gas by signing an emergency receipt and giving it to the dealer.

This ruling was made especially to help drivers of trucks, buses, and other service vehicles, since many of these have not yet been given coupons by their local rationing boards.

It also applied to salesmen, who may use up all their "A" coupons before receiving the "B" or "C" books. The emergency receipt privilege, however, will expire July 31, by which time Mr. Backman expects the changeover to the new system will have been completed.

Trucks Rumble In

Acting on an Office of Price Administration order, oil distributor trucks rumbled through the night to supply as many dealer stations as possible to prevent a

Continued on Page 2, Column 6

19,800,000 Tin Cans a Month Goal of Bay State Housewives

With 19,800,000 tin cans set today as their monthly salvage tin quota, Massachusetts housewives immediately set about to pile up metal for bombers, submarines, tanks and destroyers as their own special "crack at the Axis."

Included in this figure is the 6,300,000 quota for Boston householders, according to the announcement from Gurth F. Chambers, State Salvage Committee Chairman.

With visions of mountains of flattened tin cans spreading over the back yard, housewives learned with relief that monthly collections of salvaged tin will be made the third week of each month, beginning the week of Aug. 16, in Boston, Lowell, Lawrence and Springfield.

Still unsolved, however, are many of the housewives' salvage problems. Take the campaign for waste fats. There's the problem of finding the receptacle in which to take them to market. There's the difficulty of transportation to the market if one does not happen to live within walking distance.

Perplexing Problem

Still more perplexing is the matter of waste material, such as iron, steel, rubber, and other scrap. What to do with Junior's discarded tricycle, with the old bathroom scales, with that miscellaneous collection of junk in the cellar.

There are public salvage receptacles to be found here and there, it's true, but, the housewife argues, how is she going to truck all this material from here to there? Junk men, it seems, are particular as to what sort of scrap they will accept, and among householders in general there seems to be little confidence that the material is promptly turned over to Uncle Sam.

There is a dark suspicion in the minds of many that it is "hoarded" awaiting the rising of prices. This may be unfair to the honest dealers who are conducting their business according to patriotic standards, but distrust of the few nevertheless exists.

The report today that Donald M. Nelson, Production Chief, is appealing to local municipal and State governments to lend trucks and workmen to local salvage committees to speed up the collection of scrap material comes as a glimmer of hope.

The home front, according to all reports, stands prepared to give to the very limit in scrap contributions to the war effort, but so far has felt handicapped by the absence of a systematic, organized plan of collection such as that which is now being planned for tin collection.

Fats and Greases

Despite this lack, Boston housewives have nevertheless collected and turned over to their local markets 12,000 pounds of fats and greases in the first week of the fat-and-grease collection campaign, according to the announcement

Continued on Page 2, Column 7

Nazi Drive Imperils Key Soviet Cities; Shipping Losses Spur Air-Cargo Plan; U.S. Prepares for a Second Front

Present air transport program is already of considerable proportions and growing

Recorded by CBS

The British Radio said last night that "during the last war, British forces sank more than 200 German submarines," and added that "it is believed this result has already been surpassed in the course of the present war," the CBS shortwave listening station reported.

By Richard L. Strout
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 22—Donald M. Nelson warned today against "undue optimism" over the possibilities of immediate construction of cargo planes of any new type, but at the same time revealed that intense interest is being displayed in the whole subject of air substitute for sea transport, in whole or part.

To spur on the interest, which has suddenly come to a head in Nation-wide discussion, the War Shipping Administration reported yesterday that shipping losses during the "week of July 12" were the highest since the war started, and that sinkings of United Nations vessels "have greatly exceeded new construction."

Mr. Nelson's caution against over-optimism was directed primarily at the proposal for huge new sky-carriers of the "Mars" type proposed by shipbuilders Henry Kaiser, of Portland, Ore., and Andrew J. Higgins of New Orleans. He did not close the door to such construction, but pointed out that development could only be made at the expense of construction elsewhere in which the shortage of steel, copper and other critical materials is the limiting factor, as it is in synthetic rubber.

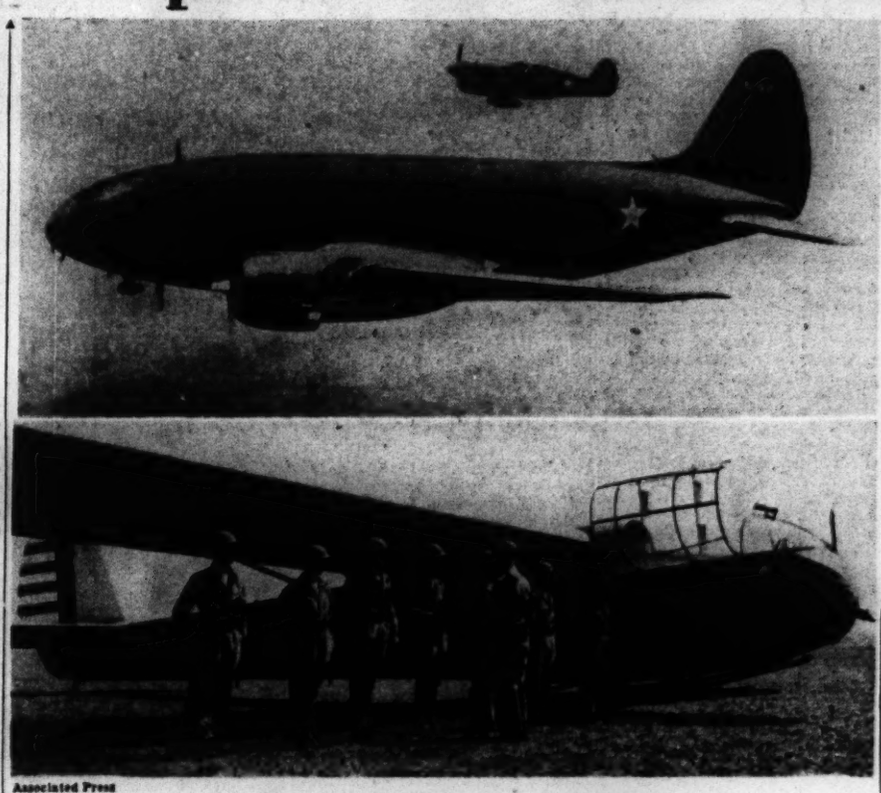
Program Not Small

Mr. Nelson pointed out, however, that "the present cargo plane program is already of considerable proportions and is increasing rapidly."

While this program is considerably less grandiose than Mr. Kaiser's it is by no means small, officials declare, and so far the public has not fully realized its scope.

Mr. Nelson named a special committee to discuss the whole air

Continued on Page 18, Column 1



Associated Press

Giant Troopship of the Air

Top: Named the Curtiss Commando, the new 25-ton C-46 military transport, said to be the largest twin-engined airliner of its kind, goes up for the first time. It is now being delivered to the U. S. Army Air Forces. It is designed to speed large numbers of troops, can carry one or more reconnaissance cars (jeeps), and field artillery to critical points of the battle zones. Here it dwarfs a fighter escort.

Bottom: The eight members of a squad of glider-borne infantry stand by their ship in a demonstration at Wright Field, Ohio, ready for the order to climb aboard. It's a nine-place CG-3 troop-carrying ship.

Leahy Named Roosevelt Chief of Staff; New Queries Face Churchill on War

By Roscoe Drummond
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 22—This Capital added further weight today to the growing belief that an Anglo-American second front in Europe or some other offensive is impending.

The trend of developments and comment in both Washington and London is not conclusive but it all points in the direction of new and sizable action on the continent to relieve Nazi pressure on Russia.

From this vantage point the following events, suggesting more than can be put into precise words, told the story:

1.—The Soviet Ambassador, Maxim Litvinoff, called on President Roosevelt personally in order to bring home to the American Government the extreme gravity of the Allied position on the Russian Front. He carried to his conference at the White House the Russian conviction that the immediate opening of a second front on the continent is the only means of averting a long and costly war—costly in lives as well as in resources. Moscow and Washington already have recorded publicly their "unity of views" on the "urgent tasks of opening a second front in 1942." Ambassador Litvinoff frequently has said that now is the time and delay would be dangerous.

2. The President met with

Wide World

Admiral William D. Leahy

the Pacific War Council to survey not merely the Far East but the strategic position of the United Nations in every part of the world, not excluding the prospect that the Axis might open a second front against Russia before

Continued on Page 6, Column 2

By Peter Lyne
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, July 22—A new freshet of British demands for opening of a second front heightens the political tensity around Prime Minister Churchill and his Cabinet which today showed signs of a mounting problem.

The climax was presaged by a highly significant editorial today in The Times, of London, which is being read as an unmistakable pointer to an alternative government in place of the present Churchill administration.

This, of course, would only come if the Prime Minister continues—as the critics claim he is doing at present—to disregard the lessons of the recent debate in the House of Commons over Libya.

The Times in effect clearly hints at War Cabinet changes and even suggests a closer linking up of governmental co-operation between Britain and the United States.

Diversity of Talent

The passage in The Times which makes these suggestions is as follows:

"While Mr. Churchill is a host in himself it is no ordinary administration that can deploy for a single, overriding purpose the diversity of talent and experience that is represented, by Sir Stafford Cripps, Mr. Anthony Eden, Sir John Anderson, Capt Oliver Lyttelton, and Mr. Ernest Bevin, not to mention two or three other Ministers of character and capacity outside the War Cabinet.

"Nor do the requirements of teamwork end here. The whole nation looks forward to ever more intimate co-operation with the United States as the extent of its intervention in the war increases month by month.

"Integration of command is a question already entering into general discussion. All this must apply a new compulsion to the arrangement of our affairs. It cannot be too soon to set our own house finally in order."

Criticism on Delay

Coming at a time when the Electrical Trades Union and the Mine Workers Federation have both just adopted resolutions demanding concrete action in the form of a second front, considerable backing is given to The Times' attack upon the delay with which the Prime Minister is making Cabinet changes. The Times also attacks the Prime Minister's reluctance to give visible evidence of his intention to change methods or of otherwise seek to strengthen the machinery of war-making.

Other critics agree with The Times on this point, contending that after every other confidence debate Mr. Churchill has attempted to meet criticism by Cabinet strengthening or other tangible measures.

This time, following another

Continued on Page 6, Column 1

Tide of Retribution on Axis Rising

By R. Maillard Stead
Military Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, July 22—Axis attempts to conceal the fact that Gen. Draja Mihailovitch's operations against the armies of occupation in Yugoslavia are now beginning to look more like a sustained counter-offensive than a guerilla campaign are foiled by the escape of information which graphically illustrates the power of retributory forces pent up in Europe.

The problem is to release and coordinate those forces against the Germans, the Italians, and their satellites. And it is a problem General Mihailovitch has solved in Yugoslavia to a very remarkable extent.

Other dominated countries haven't the same opportunities for overt military action as those given to the Yugoslav patriots by the natural wildness of their fighting terrain.

But from France, Belgium, Norway, the Netherlands, Luxemburg and Greece comes a rising tide of evidence to show that these lands represent in fact a single front of resistance, stiffening all the while in acts of sabotage, nonco-operation and direct assault calculated to hamper the Axis war effort.

Latterly there have been increased signs of direction and co-ordination in these operations—notably in France where national Bastille Day on July 14 was celebrated by a widespread anti-Nazi outburst of which the details are still coming through to the de Gaulle organization here.

The measure of Axis fear of what all this portends and Axis inability to handle it by anything approaching humane methods have been emphasized by the Italians razing Yugoslav villages with no military significance whatever, by the Germans totally destroying Lidice and Lazaky in Czechoslovakia, by the execution of a hundred Poles in retaliation for the shooting of two Gestapo agents at Zgierz, by the Nazis' seizure of more hostages in Holland as an attempted insurance against further sabotage, by the Nazis burning the villages of Bulandet and Televaage in Norway without the formality of any public explanation.

Italians Under Siege

These are only the latest items in a comprehensive program of general brutality designed to overcome resistance, either mental or physical. Back of them is the record of calculated killings and cruelties for which the United Nations are pledged to exact reparation after the war.

Meanwhile in Yugoslavia the Axis powers have on their hands an actual military problem they would greatly prefer to be without. For the "Patriots" under General Mikhailovitch are fighting so vigorously that in the north par-

Continued on Page 6, Column 7

Communication Lines Broken by Guerrillas

Recorded by CBS

London, July 22

More signs of widespread activities of the patriotic forces fighting for freedom under Gen. Draja Mihailovitch in Yugoslavia were reported by the British radio which said that Serbian guerrillas were now concentrating on cutting main communication lines in the country.

Latest action was reported from a point about 60 miles from the Hungarian border on the plains of Slovena, where an important railway runs from Belgrade to Zagreb. German accounts claimed the killing of 1,000 Serbian "Patriots."

Russians admit threat to Rostov and Stalingrad—U. S. subs sink 3 Japanese warships.

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Drawn from dispatches of the Associated Press and other sources

The Russians have disclosed that the situation of both Rostov and Stalingrad today is extremely critical.

This announcement may have been made with an eye to the London conferences between Prime Minister Churchill and his service chiefs and representatives of the United States, who are rumored to be engaged on plans for some kind of diversion in the West for Russia's benefit.

But if the situation is as serious as the Soviets admit, it begins to look rather darker than generally was supposed. At any rate, the German claims to have crossed the Lower Don on a broad front give evidence of a critical state of affairs for Marshal Timoshenko's hard-pressed men.

If the German claim is reliable—which is not necessarily the case—it would indicate there was little possibility left of the Russian commander defending the line of the Don, as he generally was expected to do. It also would mean that Rostov was so far encircled as to be almost untenable and the gates would be open for the Nazi hordes to push through into the Caucasus. However, there is up to the moment no word from the Russians that the Germans were so far south as the Lower Don. In which case the danger may be exaggerated.

Farther north, the German move on Stalingrad is giving cause for concern. While neither the Germans nor the Russians say definitely how far Marshal Fedor von Bock's forces have driven eastward toward that great industrial center of the Volga, it always has been regarded as possible that Stalingrad was the Nazis' main target. In which case the great mass of German reserves reported assembled between Millerovo and Boguchar may have started in motion for the 120-mile drive eastward to the city.

One danger of these moves would be that Marshal Timoshenko might be compelled to weaken his armies at Voronezh, where they have gained the initiative, in order to reorganize his defenses in the South. So far, however, the whereabouts of the Russian commander's reserves are quite unknown.

Meanwhile, with the single exception of the brilliant feat of American submarines in sinking three Japanese destroyers off Kiska in the Aleutians, the main source of satisfaction for the Allies is in the air. While the Russians have been bombing Königsburg in East Prussia, the Anglo-American Air Force has given Duisburg, heavy industries center in the Rhineland, a new heavy attack with 300 planes.

More significant still, the Allied pilots were reported to have virtually driven the Germans out of the sky in the North African fighting.

Nazis Peril Rostov:

Outnumbered Russians Reported in Retreat

Stalingrad and Rostov both were imperiled gravely by fresh German advances today as Field Marshal Fedor von Bock's forces estimated at about 1,000,000 men pressed south and east against outnumbered Russian forces.

Red Star, Soviet Army newspaper, said the Germans were approaching the border of Stalingrad Province.

The Germans went so far as to say that Russian resistance near Rostov had collapsed.

It said reaches of the Lower Don, east of the Donets River, were crossed on a broad front.

The Donets joins the Don almost 70 miles northeast of Rostov. Russian accounts for several successive

Continued on Page 6, Column 3

Safety in Airplane Operation Accredited by Veteran to Care of the Little Things

N. E. Man Foe of Carelessness In Training Men for Air Forces

The Army Air Forces declared war today on another enemy—carelessness—and that was right down the alley of Lieut. Col. Edwin M. Dixon, who is attached to Headquarters of the First Air Force at Mitchel Field, Long Island, N. Y.

Colonel Dixon, a soft-spoken former National Guardsman who built most of his military career in New England, has been conducting a personal scrap against carelessness for years and has something pretty fine to show for it. Flying for 23 years, with 3,400 flying hours to his credit, Colonel Dixon never had an accident.

Five times since 1917, when he began flying, he has had to make forced landings because of engine failures. Each time he got his ship down safely, with only a little paint getting rubbed off here and there.

Sitting in his office in the supply section of the First Air Force, at Mitchel Field, Colonel Dixon was asked what his little secret was—where was the trick involved in making crackups and himself total strangers?

The Little Things

"Little things cause the most accidents," he said slowly. "It's usually something very unimportant—something that's so routine the pilots just forget about it. Just like you'd forget to do something when you started your car—something you'd been doing right along for years and then had it slip your mind.

"The average accident is caused by some small item in the procedure or technique that's overlooked. Like trying to land with the brake on or taking off with the props at the wrong pitch or even something silly like failing to turn on the gas completely before take-off."

Colonel Dixon has a way of making the men under him hep to these odd little factors and he's turned out a crack group of men who ought to make all of New England quite proud of them. Colonel Dixon was commanding officer of the 152nd Observation Squadron at Hillsgrove, right outside of Providence, and later at Fort Devens, in Massachusetts, in 1939, 1940 and 1941. The squadron consisted of nine pilots and three observers. The men were all from Rhode Island and New Hampshire.

Brilliant Records

When the squadron was organized in October, 1939, only one of these pilots had ever been in any sort of military service, and only one had more than 1,000 hours of flying. Yet, in the three years Colonel Dixon was with the squadron, it had but one accident—and that was caused by a runway failure in an advanced airdrome and no one was hurt.

These men have all made brilliant careers for themselves since they left their civilian lives behind them to pitch in a hand when their country needed them the most.

Colonel Dixon himself joined the Army in 1917, just after this country entered the World War. He learned to fly in Park Field, in Tennessee, taught flying at Post Field, and later taught aerial gunnery at Fort Worth.

After the war he barnstormed and did a good deal of pleasure flying until the National Guard acquired planes of its own. He was living in Rhode Island then.

Of the other men in his squadron, Capt. Augustus Becker, now commanding officer of an observation squadron, was formerly a Providence, R. I., banker; Major Paul L. Smith, former City Editor of the Woonsocket Call, at Woonsocket, R. I., now is commanding officer of a tow target squadron; Capt. Robert E. Betgood, commanding officer of an observation squadron, used to be a postmaster, and lived in Hope Valley, R. I.

Colonel Dixon is plenty pleased with these men, and Army Air Force safety directors throughout the country were looking at their record and setting it up as an example of what might be accomplished with care.

"In handling pilots," he said, "it's always best to stress the little things. I used to set up standard operational procedure and insisted pilots follow it. By constant practice, the little precautions that make for safe flying soon became automatic—never to be overlooked.

Landing Operations

"I always spent a good deal of time drilling my squadron in landing operations because that's when most of them are more likely to run into trouble. A long, straight approach to a landing field is the only safe way. It gives a pilot plenty of time to make all the necessary preparations without hurrying and without taking any unnecessary chances.

"A pilot must handle his ship as if he were expecting the worst and he must never relinquish control of his ship until it has reached a full stop."

That old squadron of his, which wrote down its splendid record of flying safety, learned care, he said. They did everything they should have done automatically because that's the way they were drilled.

First Air Force Photo—Hugelmeyer

How to Fly Without Accidents

Lieut. Col. Edwin M. Dixon, former Rhode Island National Guard aviation instructor, is now teaching flying safety techniques to Army airmen at Mitchel Field, Long Island. He is shown below with First Lieut. William W. Kimbrell. Above, four of the First Air Force's swift P-38's soom along in "tight" formation, ready for enemy bombers. The First Air Force is charged with aerial defense of the Atlantic coast, including New England.

Soler Amazed At Law Job Of Social Worker

Two worlds of legal thinking met in Boston when Dr. Sebastian Soler, Judge of the Court of Appeals at Rosario, Argentina, talked with Prof. Sheldon Glueck of Harvard University Law School and expressed surprise over the part played by "social workers" in this country's law.

Dr. Soler is making a 2½-months' visit as a guest of the United States State Department. From Boston he is heading west as far as California.

Intense but with the suavity of cultured Argentines, Dr. Soler expressed frank surprise over the way people in this country take hold of social work. He was amazed at the depth of interest in this field displayed by G. Howland Shaw, Assistant United States Secretary of State. Such officials as Harry Hopkins, who went from social service into the Federal Government, impressed him.

"In this trip I am seeking to find a bridge between our legal thinking in Argentina, based on the Continental European tradition, and your Common Law based on the English tradition of precedents," Dr. Soler said in an interview with The Christian Science Monitor. "Such a bridge is indispensable to understanding between the two peoples. Not commerce, but the higher realm of culture, offers our best prospect for mutual comprehension."

The greatest point of difference he finds between South American and North American laws is in the attitude toward them, and in their application.

"On paper, many of our laws are similar," he explained. "The difference comes in practice."

In this field of application, he finds the social worker in the law a new concept to be carried back to Argentina. Dr. Glueck, whose legal thinking is based on sociology, represents for Dr. Soler an outstanding contrast with the more theoretical legal atmosphere of Buenos Aires.

Bay State Guard To Be Trained In Guerrilla Tactics

Plans to establish regional schools throughout Massachusetts to instruct commissioned and non-commissioned State Guard officers in guerrilla warfare were revealed today by Adjt. Gen. John H. Sherburne.

The General added that the State Guard now numbers 10,500 officers and men.

"The officers' training camp at Brockton, which 575 officers have just completed," he said, "was an unusual test, and from personal observation and the reports of others, it was evident that the officers were given the most practical and thorough instruction."

General Sherburne added that the guerrilla-warfare school at Concord, being conducted under the auspices of Maj. Gen. Sherman Miles, Commander of the First Corps Area, will be followed by establishment of regional schools. As the result of these schools, all State Guard personnel will be taught the latest developments in guerrilla warfare.

Noted Cambridge Houses to Help In Russian Relief

Ten notable houses in the historic Brattle Street section of Cambridge will be opened to the public tomorrow between 11 a. m. and 6 p. m., as the College Division of Russian War Relief holds "Open House" for the benefit of the organization. Members of the Division in authentic and colorful Russian costumes will be on hand at Harvard and Central Squares as well as in shops, banks, and other business places to receive contributions.

The tour of Cambridge houses and gardens which the Committee has arranged will show the city at its very oldest and also at its very newest. Two examples of modern architecture will be shown at 9 Ash Street and 121 Brattle Street.

Cambridge at its oldest will be represented by the 207-year-old Brattle House, 42 Brattle Street; the 150-year-old home of Mr. and Mrs. Richard W. Hall, 11 Hawthorn Street; the Longfellow House, 105 Brattle Street; Fayerweather House, 175 Brattle Street, now owned by Prof. Roger B. Merriman; and Elmwood, well-known as the house of James Russell Lowell. Located at Elmwood Avenue and Mount Auburn Streets, this house is now owned by Mrs. A. Kingsley Porter.

Completing the list of open houses will be the garden of Paul Frost, 12 Ash Street Place; Mrs. Clifford H. Moore's house and garden, 112 Brattle Street; and Miss Lois L. Howe's garden, 2 Appleton Street.

Extra Whirl of a Naughty Curl Starts Day for a Doughboy Girl

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

FORT DEVENS, Mass., July 22—Even before the new Women's Army Auxiliary Corps has experienced its first week in camp at Fort Des Moines, Iowa, Johnny Doughboy of the "regular" army has begun poking fun at the "Waacs."

The women soldiers come in for a lampooning in a show called "Park Your Khaki," a musical comedy written, produced, staged, directed, and acted by the men at this Fort.

Every feminine characteristic has been put to humorous use in this skit which opens at the Post Theater tonight for a three-night run. And judging by an advance preview of the show, the boys at Fort Devens will be henceforth "blacklisted" in every woman doughboy's date book.

Running through their lines in squeakish soprano, the soldier-actors emulate the supposed routine of a "Waac" from early morning bugle call and a hurried hair-do to the day's last act of putting it up in bobby pins. A scene portrayed in the skit shows the girls milling around the single boudoir mirror as they get ready for the daily chores while those who are less fortunate in gaining a view in the glass occupy themselves by huffing and puffing at corset strings.

Eyelids flutter when a handsome male officer appears for morning inspection but he reprimands some of the ladies for jagged application of lipstick. The bugle sounds and off they go with knitting bags and needles swinging on their arms.

It's all in good fun and the men hope they aren't taken too seriously by their sister soldiers. After all, c'est la guerre.

Absentee Ballot Order Requested

Gov. Leverett Saltonstall today was requested by Representative John E. Troy of Boston, House Democratic Floor Leader, to issue an executive order advancing the date when absentee ballots will be available for members of the armed forces.

Informed that the office of Frederic W. Cook, Secretary of State, has indicated that absentee ballots will be mailed out about Oct. 12, Mr. Troy insisted that an earlier date is necessary if Massachusetts men in the armed forces outside the country are to have sufficient time to return ballots to be counted in the Nov. 3 state election.

Greater Boston Sea-Bees Entrain

Naval recruiting for its Sea-Bees construction regiment today took a sudden jump when more than 250 Greater Boston men entrained for training centers.

Among the group were men of all ages, ready to serve at outposts beyond the continental limits of the United States. Their duties are to build wharves, barracks, and other phases of construction work.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

DRIZZLE | COOL | RAIN | WARM

Boston and Vicinity: Continued moderately cool this afternoon and tonight. Moderate winds diminishing to gentle late tonight.

Southwestern Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island: Continued moderately cool tonight.

High Tides at Boston

Wednesday, 7:00 p. m.; height 9.9 feet.
Thursday, 7:31 a. m.; height 8.9 feet.
Light all vehicles Wednesday by 8:44 p. m.

Tobin Seeks Nationwide Travel Curb

Proposing that transportation be rationed throughout the country instead of gas and oil on the Eastern Seaboard, Mayor Maurice J. Tobin today told Rotary Club members at the Hotel Statler, Boston, that "this is not a war to be fought by or for New England, but a war which covers the entire 48 States."

He said, "I believe transportation facilities should be rationed from Canada to Mexico and from coast to coast. If this is done, there will be no problem of heating New England homes this winter."

The Mayor drew for the Rotarians a rather bleak picture of present supplies of fuel oil. Only 60 per cent of last year's supply is being received, whereas estimates of fuel needs indicate that the absolute minimum required is 80 per cent.

Describing the situation in the equation of tank cars, Mayor Tobin disclosed that 800 cars are coming in daily, while, if the City is to receive adequate supplies for next winter's minimum heating requirements, double that number, or 1,600 cars, should be arriving each day.

"If we do not double these 800 tank cars to the necessary 1,600," he said, "we are going to be very chilly next winter."

He renewed his proposal that homeowners and big industrial plants convert their heating equipment from oil to coal. He said that contrary to recent published statements, the War Production Board is backing his urge for conversion from oil heating to coal heating apparatus and has offered priorities to manufacturers producing grates in order that they may supply the needs of those who wish to convert furnaces.

The Mayor disclosed for the first time the results of his survey, conducted among Boston homes, when he checked on 11,000 houses burning oil and found that 10 per cent of them had the kind of grates which could be converted easily to coal.

Army Lets Shoe Contracts

The Boston Quartermaster Depot today announced the award of contracts for 1,851,000 pairs of service shoes to a list of shoe manufacturers, including many New England concerns.

The shoes will have the Army's special tap, and also the newly-developed rubber heel with wooden core.

Course for Air-Raid Wardens Revised by Safety Committee

In an effort to render palatable the further instruction they feel is necessary for 150,000 air raid wardens in Metropolitan Boston, Region V of the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety will not send the workers back through formal class room courses but will substitute "newsy" lectures and frequent drills of novel sorts, it was announced today.

State Committee officials were impressed with the demand voiced by three Chief District Wardens yesterday for "serious, intelligent, intensive training," and intend to give it to them, it was said.

Courses are constantly being revised, the Region spokesmen pointed out, and now include, for example, instruction in anti-sabotage precautions. Such new material will be included in frequent lectures for the benefit of wardens who missed it when they went "through the mill."

The Region is urging each of the 41 cities and towns in its jurisdiction to hold daylight air raid tests and practice blackouts in the near future to clear up the "bugs" discovered last Thursday.

Frequent surprise mobilizations and maneuvers are also being recommended. Newton, Mass., has led the way in this type of practice, officials said.

Summarizing afterthoughts on the raid rehearsal, they said many wardens apparently know well a number of the advanced principles of air raid precaution, but need further grounding in the basic essentials. Courses have been at fault in passing too lightly over the ABC's and plunging immediately into "Chapter XV: Delayed Bomb Treatment," officials admitted.

Evidence that the wardens had been "taught calculus before they thoroughly learned arithmetic" was found in the daylight air raid test last week, they said, when parked cars were permitted to block roads, drivers allowed to sit in their automobiles, and curious spectators allowed to mass in doorways with little or no vigorous attempt to get them inside.

In some instances, the wardens protested, they had been confronted with "amused indifference" by the public, and had asked why they could not be given police power, but this suggestion was generally dismissed as unwise. Gov. Leverett Saltonstall could give them this power quickly if it became necessary, it was pointed out, and meanwhile the danger of its abuse is considered too great.

Meanwhile officials generally were describing as "a minor classic" the instructions issued in writing by the Boston Committee on Public Safety, prior to the June 23 test, concerning the confidential nature of the Green 1 (test alert).

"When you go to your post on the street," they read in part, "walk, do not run.

"Do nothing that will advise the public that a test is about to begin. Wear your arm band, helmet, Red Cross kit, and whistle."

19,800,000 Tin Cans a Month

Continued from Page 1

this morning from Salvage Committee headquarters.

"This shows that Boston housewives are determined to keep the guns at the front fully loaded," declared Mr. Chambers, as he went on to say that, "This is the finest first-week showing to be reported in the country."

Inquiries as to method of transportation of these fats to the meat market disclosed that in most areas housewives are carrying the material to the dealers themselves. In a few of the smaller outlying communities, grocery trucks delivering orders have been told to bring the fats back with them.

Possibility that at least some steps may be taken in the direction of more convenient means of disposing of collected scrap was forthcoming in plans just announced that provision is being made for more collection bins, located in strategic areas throughout Boston, particularly for the benefit of apartment dwellers who have only small quantities of scrap metal to dispose of and like many others lack the means of transporting it to its proper destination.

Prince Bernhard Arrives at Lee To Visit Family

LEE, Mass., July 22 (AP)—Prince Bernhard, husband of Crown Princess Juliana of the Netherlands, arrived early today at the Princess' summer home for a visit with his wife, their two children, and the Princess' mother, Queen Wilhelmina.

In charge of his country's military activities with temporary quarters in England, the Prince arrived at the Pittsfield airport at midnight from Canada. He was met by the Princess and accompanied her to Lee by automobile.

The Princess' secretary said Prince Bernhard would remain there for a few days.

Flow of Gas Speeded Up

Continued from Page 1

complete gasoline drought in metropolitan areas.

Had not the emergency order been issued by the OPA practically every station in metropolitan Boston and in every other heavily populated district in the rationed area would have been without gasoline today and possibly tomorrow, due to yesterday's rush.

Instead, those motorists unable to fill up yesterday by cashing in on the last of their emergency ration units will be able to replenish their supplies today—but only by giving up those precious coupons now required in gasoline purchases.

Only exception to this last requirement, at present, are truckers and other commercial users who have been unable to obtain their S-books because of the application log jam existing at most large rationing boards throughout the State. In Boston the day started with only 4,000 of 8,000 commercial users in possession of S-books.

Therefore, Washington authorized gasoline dealers to deliver gasoline "on credit" to regular customers pending receipt of their coupon books. The operators must turn over to the dealers the corresponding number of coupons when they receive their ration books.

The situation is a case of dealer responsibility. If he delivers gasoline and then fails to obtain the coupons, he will be unable to replenish fully his gasoline supplies. Therefore, it is anticipated that dealers will be hesitant about extending credit facilities.

Furthermore, credit may not be extensively needed inasmuch as most truckers have sufficient gasoline on hand to operate a day or two. It is expected that the tieup will be cleared within 48 hours.

Meanwhile, most passenger car owners will have to depend on their A coupon books for several days, until boards are able to act on applications for supplemental B or C books. Because of the S-book jam, few boards have been able to act yet on B and C applications.

Henry Parkman, Jr., State OPA Director, implored B and C applicants to avoid calling local boards regarding their applications because such inquiries tie up the entire rationing process.

Returning to the emergency order allowing deliveries of gasoline to dealers today, Kenneth B. Backman, New England Regional OPA Director, explained this order postponed for 24 hours the dealer phase of the coupon rationing system.

Previously, the dealers were to receive no gasoline under the new system until they registered today for certificates and inventory coupons to obtain sufficient gasoline to fill completely their tanks.

The dealers still must register today or tomorrow, telling the amount of gasoline they had on hand at 12:01 a. m. today, official starting time of the coupon system.

They will receive inventory coupons for the difference between the amount of gasoline they had on hand at 12:01 a. m. today and the capacity of their tanks. Those who received gasoline today under the "suspension" order must present the corresponding number of inventory coupons to their distributors within 24 hours after delivery.

Events Around Greater Boston

Thursday

Open-house day for Russian War Relief. Ten notable houses in the Brattle Street section of Cambridge will be open to the public where examples of modern architecture and famous old homes with historic backgrounds may be viewed. Following is a list of the homes to be visited: Modern houses at 9 Ash Street and 121 Brattle Street; the 207-year-old Brattle House, 42 Brattle Street; 150-year-old home at 11 Hawthorn Street; Longfellow House, 105 Brattle; Fayerweather House, 175 Brattle; Elmwood, famous home of James Russel Lowell, at Elmwood Avenue and Mount Auburn Street; open gardens may be visited at 12 Ash Street Place, 112 Brattle Street, and 2 Appleton Street. Open house from 11 a. m. to 6 p. m.

"Stained Glass," a gallery talk explaining this art by Mrs. Sayward at the Museum of Fine Arts. Open free to the public 11 a. m.

Piano recital by Lucille Monaghan at the Gardner Museum, Fenway. The public is welcome to attend at 2:45 p. m.

Entertainment Timetable: Page 4.
Radio Timetable: Page 4.

Associated Press

Harpist in "Park Your Khaki"

Lawrence Giglio of Boston strums the harp in the Fort Devens soldiers' musical revue, "Park Your Khaki." Private Giglio provided the solo musical accompaniment for the show's final rehearsal when the boys of the orchestra had to report for duty with the Fort band.

Cape Gas Company Asks Higher Rates

Increased gas rates to provide $27,000 additional revenue were sought today by the Buzzards Bay Gas Company officials at a public hearing before the State Public Utilities Commission.

Frederic L. Putnam of Newton, President of the Company, told the Commission that commercial business in June was approximately 50 per cent less than that in June, 1941. At the same time, he said, increased expenses, including cost of air-raid-precaution activities, blackout devices, and camouflaging of gas holders will cost the concern $15,000 in the next year.

Frederick T. Connolly of Falmouth opposed the rate increases, insisting that the present rates are too high.

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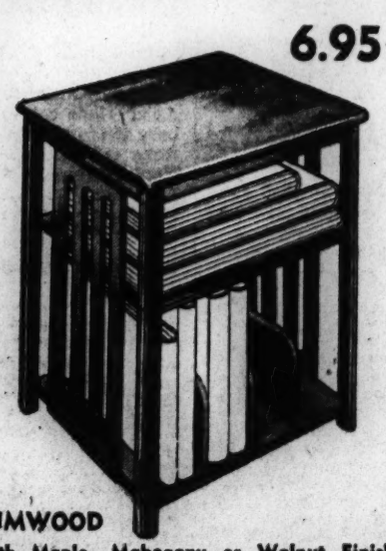

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Army Expands Glider Force For More Active Part in War

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 22—United States Army glider forces capable of leading swift, offensive attacks behind enemy lines are undergoing unprecedented expansion, the War Department announced today.

Missions of these mobile striking units will include thrusts by glider forces to points where their collective destructive power will inflict maximum damage on the enemy, it was said. Their offensive operations are expected to play a vital part both in sporadic raids and direct participation in all-out attacks.

Glider pilots are receiving preliminary training for the dangerous and heroic job that lies ahead of them. Primary and advanced glider schools are functioning throughout the United States.

Since much of the transport in combat areas will be by large gliders and glider trains, emphasis is being placed on the enlistment and training of glider pilots. This extensive program has opened the way for many men to win glider-pilot wings and get into the forefront of the attack that is expected to lead to victory.

Fascinating Adventure

Playing tag with the clouds and taking free rides on wind currents has been recognized for years as one of the most fascinating and sporting adventures. The role of the glider in civilian transport after peace will thus be aided.

The Air Forces, however, are not underscoring the glamour or the possible economic advantages in the future for glider pilots. The dangers of actual missions that are on the program for the glider pilot are not being minimized, but the importance of the glider operator in the fight for freedom is being stressed. All military flying has elements of danger. For the same reason, all military flying has elements of heroism. Glider piloting properly takes a niche in both categories.

Some misinformation, in which glider piloting in the air-borne attack plan has been pictured as a suicidal operation, has gained circulation. This conception is not accurate.

Gliders have been picked up from the ground by Army airplanes while in full flight. Protection by fighter and bombardment airplanes also will be provided glider units during transit in the aters of operation and after they land. Also, some Air Commando operations will be co-ordinated with naval units, making withdrawal possible after specific missions have been completed

Besides, according to the glider pilot, an opportunity to serve his country in the all-important position of Air Commando, the program now functioning assures him quick promotion, extra flight pay, and basic instruction in flying small airplanes as well as gliders.

Commissions Provided

A selected number of glider pilots will be commissioned as second lieutenants in the Army after completing a six-weeks' course. Second lieutenants will receive base and flight pay totaling $225 a month, plus allowances.

Others completing the course will become staff sergeants. Their pay, including flight pay, totals $144 a month, plus food, clothing, and room.

Applicants, except Air Forces commissioned and noncommissioned officers transferring for glider instruction, are being enlisted in the Air Forces as privates. They receive flying pay, bringing their pay during training to $75 a month. Their rating is that of aviation students and $10,000 insurance on each of them is carried by the Government during the training period.

First and second lieutenants and noncommissioned officers of the Air Forces are eligible for glider training without loss of rank. They will receive flying pay.

Minimum Requirements

The minimum aerial requirements for a Class "A" applicant are:

1. Possession of a currently effective Civil Aeronautics Administration airman's certificate, private grade, or higher, or

2. Possession of a lapsed Civil Aeronautics Administration airman's certificate, private grade, or higher, provided that such certificate did not lapse prior to Jan. 1, 1941, or

3. Completion of 200 or more glider flights, attested by a certified statement of the applicant, or

4. Completion, as a former aviation cadet or aviation student, of at least 50 hours of total flying time, either dual or solo, at any Army, Navy, or other service flying school.

Presentation of a certificate or signed statement from a local Civil Aeronautics Administration official that an applicant has had sufficient flying experience to qualify him for glider pilot training may be accepted as a substitute for the third and fourth requirements.

An application must be a male citizen of the United States between the ages of 18 and 35, inclusive.

Physical Examination

He must pass a physical examination for flying duty. Visual acuity may be 20/40 without glasses, correctible to 20/20.

Applicants must have passed, or be able to pass, either the Army general classification test, with a score of 110 or better, or the aviation cadet qualifying examination (AC 10-A) with a minimum score of 75; or the aviation cadet qualifying examination (AC 10-B) with a minimum score of 65.

Men who have made a minimum score, or better, in either of the aviation cadet qualifying examinations may apply to the Aviation Cadet Examining Board which administered the test for a certificate to that effect signed by a member of the Board.

The light plane industry has come to bat nicely for the glider-construction program. Conversion of the Aeronca Defender, a light, low-powered sport plane, into a glider is already well under way, according to a design suggested more than a year ago by Charles I. Stanton, Civil Aeronautics Administrator. In the converted Aeronca plane a new nose section replaces the engine space and results in a three-place glider where an instructor, student and student-observer may all receive experience simultaneously.

The Cessna Aircraft Corporation of Wichita, Kan., has begun glider construction at a new plant in a nearby city.

Glider Construction

Glenn Martin, veteran Baltimore, Md., aircraft builder, believes gliders will more than justify their cost in freight operation since more cargo can be towed than can be lifted. He visualizes "freight trains of the air" with powerful tow planes themselves laden with freight pulling long glider trains.

First Ford Was Bottle Fed

Wide World

Mrs. Ford Gave It Gas by Hand

Mr. Ford shows just how she did it at his direction. With an oil can in his hand he demonstrates to the four British "Blitz Scouts" and their companion American Eagle Scout who visited him at the Edison Museum and Greenfield Village, how Mrs. Ford dropped drops of gasoline into the first motor he built, thus making the original Ford strictly a family affair.

Five Superior Court Judges In San Francisco Unopposed

By Nate White

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO—Partly because of their judicial records of impartiality and stability and partly because it is a California tradition that no sitting judge is challenged for re-election by an aspiring member of the State Bar Association who is not a judge, five Superior Court judges in San Francisco are unopposed in their races for re-election in party primaries Aug. 25.

These men are Judges Franklin A. Griffin, C. J. Goodell, Elmer E. Robinson, Frank T. Deasy, and Edward P. Murphy. Since they are unopposed at the primaries and their re-election is certain, their names will not appear on the general ballot in November. The primaries elect them.

During the last year at least one of these men, Judge Robinson, saw a decision in which he set a Nation-wide precedent affirmed unanimously by the District Court of Appeals. In this case (Ada Lea Christiansen vs. Harry Hollings) Judge Robinson ruled and was sustained by the Appellate Court that an individual loses none of his rights at law in turning to Christian Science for healing. The jury was instructed by Judge Robinson that "there is no hard and fast rule that the injured person (in an accident) must seek medical care of a particular type," but that in this case "the jury could consider his conduct in the light of any conscientious belief in the doctrines of the Christian Science Church."

Respected Among Attorneys

Although he won national recognition for his ruling in this case, Judge Robinson is also respected among attorneys locally for his efforts to shorten litigation so that justice can be served with a minimum of expense and complexity for litigants. He has been known frequently to have called opposing attorneys into his chambers for a conference to tell them how he viewed a case and intended to instruct the jury from the facts presented. By finding out from attorneys how far apart they are he has sometimes been able to cut through costly hearings and get litigation over with.

As a collector of early American manuscripts, Judge Robinson is also entitled to the wide recognition accorded him. It is believed his collection of early manuscripts having to do with United States history is the largest single collection in the West. It has been preserved in the Elmer E. Robinson Room at the Hoover Library on War, Revolution, and Peace at Stanford University.

While California tradition says that no incumbent Superior Court Judge shall be opposed by any aspirant unless he is a lower-court judge, admirers of the five unopposed Superior Court incumbents point out that three other Superior Court judges this year are being opposed by lower-court judges. This, they say, indicates that tradition is not entirely the reason this quintet is unopposed, and that their judicial and personal records are such as to inspire the confidence and respect of the community and other judges.

Judge Goodell won acclaim in San Francisco the past year, aside from his judicial record, for organizing and directing the selection and training of the City's air-raid wardens. Although the air-raid-warden service is far from ideal and subject to wide criticism at times, nevertheless, Judge Goodell's work in getting the warden service going in a hurry in the difficult early months of this year is considered outstanding. His work as a judge is frequently recognized when he sits at Justice Pro Tem with the District Court of Appeals.

Decisions Impartial

Men who have lost cases successively before Judge Griffin nevertheless praise him for his judicial objectivity. They may differ with him in court but they agree his decisions are impartial and the result of great study.

Of Judge Murphy it is usually recalled that he is a literary man as well as a good judge. He has long participated in the activities of such groups as the Bohemian Club and one year was author of the Bohemian Grove play. Sessions in his court are considered interesting legally but also because of the literary wit and culture displayed. It is also pointed out in Judge Murphy's case that where a decision requires great balance and diplomacy he is able to handle it in such a way as to show both sides the justice and fairness involved.

In the case of Judge Deasy, San Francisco attorneys declare he knows more cases by heart than other judges. Frequently while they are arguing a case he will cite them decisions, title, volume, page and date from memory.

So much for the unopposed Superior Court judges. In at least one case where the incumbent is facing opposition unusual interest is attached. This is the race of Judge Everett C. McKeage, who is being vigorously opposed by Municipal Judge Theresa Meikle. Interest is attached because of Judge Meikle's own record in handling difficult police cases and because she is a woman, and because Judge McKeage, who was named to the judgeship by Gov. Culbert L. Olson, was defeated by the electorate once before but was later reappointed to the bench by Governor Olson.

In the State Senator race in San Francisco, the incumbent, John F. Shelley, a labor man, president of the San Francisco Labor Council, is unopposed. This attests to the esteem in which he is held both as public official and as a labor-union man. He is considered a union man of the conservative, responsible type which appeals both to workers and businessmen. His work as a co-chairman of Labor's Unity for Victory Committee is also recognized in his uncontested race in the primaries.

Other uncontested officials from San Francisco are State Assemblymen Albert C. Wollenberg and George D. Collins, Jr.

Roosevelt and Churchill Join In Assuring Jews Retribution

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 22—President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Winston Churchill joined today in pledging their respective governments to the swift post-war punishment of Germany's leaders for the hostage slayings, the Lidices, the Polish pogroms and the persecution of Europe's Jews perpetrated in the name of Nazidom.

In messages read at the mass demonstration against Hitler atrocities held under the joint auspices of the American Jewish Congress, the B'nai B'rith and the Jewish Labor Committee at Madison Square Garden last night, the heads of the American and British Governments promised that the day of Nazi retribution is on the way.

In addition, President Roosevelt voiced the hope that the Atlantic Charter and the post-war peace would be able to spread over all oppressed peoples the protecting mantle of the four freedoms.

Nazis Must Fail

"The Nazis will not succeed in exterminating their victims any more than they will succeed in enslaving mankind," the President wrote. "The American people not only sympathize with all victims of Nazi crimes, but will hold the perpetrators of these crimes to strict accountability in a day of reckoning which will surely come.

"I express the confident hope that the Atlantic Charter and the just world order to be made possible by the triumph of the United Nations will bring the Jews and oppressed people in all lands the four freedoms which Christian and Jewish teachings have largely inspired."

Prime Minister Churchill recalled that on Oct. 25, 1941, he and the American Chief Executive had expressed "the horror felt by all civilized peoples at Nazi butcheries and terrorism and our resolve to place retribution for these crimes among major purposes of this war."

The messages from the framers of the Atlantic Charter led a long list of protests by prominent Americans in many walks of life delivered to an overflow audience at a moment in history when additional mass executions in Europe were being revealed and when Greek Premier E. J. Tsouderos was declaring from London that 500 Greeks were dying daily of Nazi-caused starvation.

Notable List of Speakers

Among the speakers who denounced the tyranny of Nazi Murder, Inc., to overrun Europe were Gov. Herbert H. Lehman of New York; Rabbi Stephen S. Wise, who presided; Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia, Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr. (R) of Massachusetts; William Green, President of the American Federation of Labor, and Bishop Francis J. McConnell, of the Methodist Church.

Wendell L. Willkie sent a brief message voicing hope and declaring that "your words of indignation are heard around the world."

The shirt-sleeve audience of 20,000 was roused to boos and applause when the highly controversial question of a Jewish Army for Palestine was referred to by speakers. Prime Minister Churchill's message had revealed that more than 10,000 Palestinian Jews were serving with the British Middle Eastern Forces, while more than 20,000 more were enrolled in various police groups in the mandated area and others were serving in the front lines of industry and civil defense.

Road Program in Brazil

Sao Paulo, Brazil, has planned a five-year road program costing $16,000,000, according to the United States Department of Commerce.

Court Blames Bank Officials For Fall of Underpaid Teller

NEWARK, N. J., July 22 (AP)—Federal Judge William F. Smith, commenting on the case of a former Elizabeth bank teller whom he placed on probation for five years for embezzlement, said officials of the bank should "examine their own consciences."

The defendant, J. Richard Fitzgerald admitted he had embezzled $1,150 while working in the National State Bank, Elizabeth, and spent the money on an electric washing machine and refrigerator for his wife.

Judge Smith said the case record showed Fitzgerald, employed at the bank for 15 years, was paid $28 a week and was offered 50 cents a week when he asked for an increase.

"That was the time you should have walked out," the Court said to Fitzgerald.

"I do not condone your offense," Judge Smith told Fitzgerald, "but I wish some of the officials of the bank were here and took a look at you in your present circumstances. These bank officials should examine their own consciences. I would like to know what the bank pays a Vice-President who sits an hour or two each day at the institution passing on a few note applications."

Fitzgerald's counsel, he said, reported the former teller had paid back several hundred dollars.

"This court will be satisfied if you only pay back 50 cents a week," the judge said. "Remember, you must make a sincere effort to pay the money, but your first obligation is to your family and then to the bank."

Fitzgerald got a better paying job after leaving the bank.

Food Shipment To Spain From Cuba Stopped

HAVANA, July 22 (AP)—Shipment of foodstuffs of all kinds to Spain and provisioning of Spanish merchant ships in Cuban ports with meats was prohibited July 21 by Carlos Hevia, price and supply control administrator.

He declared that such shipments "serve only to reduce the hardships of our enemies, for Spain maintains intimate relations with the Germans and Italians.

Spanish residents of Cuba have formerly sent thousands of pounds of various foodstuffs, including sugar, flour, and preserves, clothing and tobacco, to their families and friends in Spain.

Grain for Spain

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina, July 22 (AP)—Argentina has agreed to send 1,000,000 tons of grain, mostly wheat, to Spain, according to Foreign Office sources, in exchange for iron and industrial products under a barter agreement reached with the Spanish trade mission in Buenos Aires.

Although the formal agreement between the two nations is not yet ready for signature, the "greatest obstacle" of how Spain is to pay Argentina has been solved, these sources said.

It is known that the Spanish delegates headed by Eduardo Aunos asked for an extension in the negotiations because of the necessity of repairing Spanish railways damaged in the civil war as well as changing some details of the agreement due to increases in iron prices during the last year.

The Spanish Ambassador to Argentina, Rear Admiral Marquis Antonio de Margaz, conferred with Argentine Foreign Minister Enrique Ruiz Guiñazú July 21.

After their meeting, sources close to the Foreign Office said a new step in the negotiations was being considered, whereby Spain, already heavily indebted to Argentina, would attempt to pay off her obligations by sending munitions here as well as building ships for the national merchant marine.

Reliable sources also said the Argetine tanker Victoria, now in a United States shipyard undergoing repairs after a Nazi submarine attack April 4, has been taken over by the United States Government.

The ship was built in the United States and it is understood the vessel was reclaimed under a clause in the purchase contract.

President Castillo disclosed last night that Argentina was negotiating for the purchase of four freighters and, since he declined to reveal the present registry, reports were immediately revived that the State merchant fleet was interested in French vessels now interned at Martinique.

The President would say only that the ships were "not now in the port of Buenos Aires."

Britain Is Told Empire Has Lost Unity of Thought

LONDON, July 22 (AP)—Viscount Bennett, former Prime Minister of Canada, told the House of Lords yesterday that essential unity of thought and purpose among the British Dominions in connection with the war no longer exists.

He warned British statesmen that they must apply themselves to a solution of this problem because, he said, "it is obvious that if we are to have a Commonwealth of Nations we must have a common policy and a common foreign policy."

Speaking on Lord Elibank's motion emphasizing the importance of maintaining the unity and solidarity of the Empire, Lord Bennett said Britain had to inquire whether everything possible had been done to prevent the spread of the opinion that dissolution of the British Empire was a possibility.

Lord Bennett, then Richard B. Bennett, was Canada's Prime Minister from 1930 to 1935 and leader of the Dominion's Conservative Party. He left Canada in 1938 to make his home in England and in 1941 was elevated to the Peerage.

Shifting of Jobless Urged As Solution of Labor Tangle

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 22 — Shifting of unemployed workers to areas where labor is greatly needed and the exercise by Washington officials of more care in awarding contracts would go far toward solving the nation's labor problem and bring maximum production nearer realization, according to John Chamberlain, Director of the Bureau of Labor-Industrial Relations of Freedom House.

Mr. Chamberlain recalled that there are 400,000 unemployed in New York City, many of them in the needle trades; that there is the greatest reservoir of untapped manpower in the Appalachian-Ozark region, and that in Michigan sugar beet growers are in need of workers.

"Surely it doesn't require an Einstein to argue that farm hands from the South, which over-produces cotton, might be recruited for work in the Michigan beet harvest," he held. "Nor does it require a Thomas Edison or a Spinoza to see that the Army might do worse than to place its orders for pants in New York City where plant facilities and workers are both clamoring for work.

"But what actually happens is a travesty of logic, of justice, and of common sense. The Army, looking for abstract cheapness, does not place its orders in the New York City area, where labor standards are up to Walsh-Healy Act requirements. Instead, it goes to the South. This might be excusable if the South had the plant equipment to turn out the orders in a hurry.

Taxpayers "Soaked"

"But what happens is this: hungry southern contractors, in effect, go home from Washington with Army orders in their pockets, then go back to Washington to get priorities from WPB which will permit them to build the plant to make the pants which the Army wants cheap. Meanwhile, having no skilled needle trades workers in their vicinity, the southern contractors have to go out and bring in the boys and girls from the farms to learn an entirely new trade.

"Since there are no buildings in which to house these boys and girls, houses have to be built. The Army has, of course, saved something on its pants contracts. But the United States citizens who pay the overall bills are soaked for new plant, new equipment, new trade schools and new housing."

In Dallas, Texas, new trouser plants are being set up far from a trained labor supply, Mr. Chamberlain reported.

"Since Dallas is the center of a new aircraft industry, there already is an acute housing situation in the Dallas-Fort Worth region," Mr. Chamberlain continued. "At Waverly, Tenn., to pick another example, woolen Army shirts and trousers are being made by a company which began operations on May 1, 1942. Meanwhile, the contracts recently awarded to New York City firms are enough to keep the local pants industry busy for just two weeks.

Michigan Wants Mexicans

"The pay-off comes when we turn back to Michigan. There, with beets ready for the harvest, a cry goes up for—Mexicans. Now, Mexicans are nice people, and they certainly deserve jobs. But Mexicans are a long way from Michigan; the boys and girls on the submarginal farms of the Appalachian-Ozark region are much closer. A lot more gas and rubber or railway mileage would be consumed in getting Mexicans to Michigan than would be required to bring in harvest hands from Little Rock or Memphis."

Of the 270,000 needle workers in New York City, 150,000 are women's garment workers, 40,000 are men's garment workers, 28,000 are apparel accessory workers, 20,000 are hat and cap workers, Mr. Chamberlain said. These workers, he stressed, have the basic skills necessary to produce blankets, sand bags, nurses' uniforms, white coats, parachutes, cotton aprons, field jackets, gas masks, mufflers, raincoats, parkas, socks, underwear, and all the various articles of clothing and covering needed by the Army.

"Yet, at last reports, of the 160,000 New York City members of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union, only 800 were working on war orders," he said. "Meanwhile the civilian market is drying up, what with wool and cotton requisitioning for essential war needs."

Art Colony Founded

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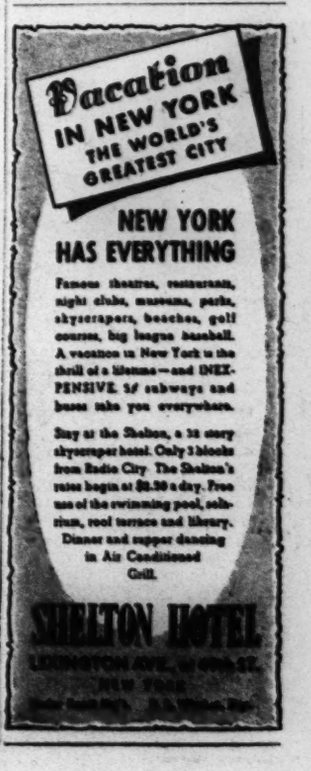
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WRITE FOR ILLUSTRATED BOOKLET

Pictures in Prospect for Boston Screens—Co-operative Hits a New High

New Adventures of Tarzan, Russell-MacMurray Film Due

Another Tarzan film is impending at the State and Orpheum. The newest addition to the series, which bears the name of "Tarzan's New York Adventure," will arrive at the two theaters Thursday. The story begins as usual in the jungle and then finds an excuse to bring the characters to Manhattan. Johnny Weissmuller, Maureen O'Sullivan, and Johnny Sheffield play the principal roles, with Charles Bickford, Paul Kelly, Virginia Grey, Chill Wills, Cyrus W. Kendall, Russell Hicks, Howard Hickman, and Matthew Boulton in the supporting cast.

The companion feature will be "Kid Glove Killer," featuring Van Heflin, Marsha Hunt, and Lee Bowman.

Miss Russell's Comedy

"Take a Letter, Darling," starring Rosalind Russell and Fred MacMurray, heads the new program arriving Thursday at the Metropolitan. The film is described as a comedy about a woman executive who hires a man as her secretary. In the cast are Constance Moore, MacDonald Carey, Robert Benchley, Cecil Kellaway, and Margaret Hayes. Mitchell Leisen directed.

The other feature will be "Henry and Dizzy," another in the series of Aldrich family stories, with Jimmy Lydon as Henry, and with Mary Anderson, Charles Smith, and John Litel among the other players.

Third and Final Week

At the Keith Memorial, "Eagle Squadron," with Diana Barrymore and Robert Stack in the principal roles, is announced for a third and final week. Likewise continuing is the companion feature on the program, "You're Telling Me," with Hugh Herbert and Anne Gwynne.

Paramount and Fenway

Beginning Thursday, "This Gun for Hire," with Veronica Lake and Alan Ladd, will be seen at the Paramount and Fenway. The companion feature will be a first-run film, "Mokey," the story of a boy and his parents, with Dan Dailey Jr., Donna Reed, Bobby Blake, and Cordell Hickman heading the cast.

At the Telepix

"Our Russian Front," a collection of official newsreels from Russia, heads the program at the Telepix beginning Friday. Walter Huston speaks the commentary. Other items on the program will include Charlie Chaplin and Marie Dressler in "Tillie's Punctured Romance," "Fishing and Hunting," "The Woman in the House," "Popular Science," two cartoons, "Stranger Than Fiction," and half an hour of newsreels.

At Keith Boston

Beginning Thursday at the RKO Boston the feature films will be "Broadway," with George Raft, Pat O'Brien, and Janet Blair, and "Sing Your Worries Away," with Bert Lahr, June Havoc, and Buddy Ebson.

At the Exeter

Beginning Thursday, feature films at the Exeter will include "Always in My Heart," with Kay Francis, Walter Huston, and Gloria Warren; and "Rings on Her Fingers," with Henry Fonda, Gene Tierney, and Laird Cregar.

Coast Guardsman In Saboteur Case To Talk on Radio

The Daily Dialer

By the Radio Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Coxwain John Cullen, Coast Guardsman, who outwitted the Nazi saboteurs recently landed on Long Island, will be interviewed in "Men of the Sea" program, BLUE-WHDH, 3:35 p. m.

Miss Gloria Chandler, staff member of the Community Service Department of the Association of the Junior Leagues of America, is the speaker on "Children Also Are People." Miss Chandler, who specializes in children's theater work, will stress the need for keeping up children's morale during war, and the important part theater experience and entertainment can play, CBS-WEEI, 4:30 p. m.

Alexander Sved, Hungarian baritone, is guest of "Great Moments in Music." The program presents excerpts from Franz Lehár's "The Merry Widow." Other leading roles will be sung by Jean Tennyson, soprano, and Jan Peerce, tenor. George Sebastian will conduct the orchestra and chorus, CBS-WEEI, 10 p. m.

Army Show for Boston

Irving Berlin's World War II soldier show, "This Is the Army," may be expected in Boston early in the autumn, according to the New York Times. The show, it seems, will remain in New York through Aug. 29. It will then begin a tour starting in Washington with Boston as the second stop, followed by visits in Philadelphia, Baltimore, Pittsburgh, Cleveland, Detroit, Chicago, Los Angeles, and San Francisco.

Luella Gear, Donald Brian At Majestic

If every summer theater offering were presented as smoothly as the Rog-Mac-Dow, Inc., production of Paul Osborn's "The Vinegar Tree" at the Majestic Theater last night, playgoers would have small cause for complaint. A full house greeted the players, and the audience showed its appreciation by several curtain calls.

The excellence of the cast was the chief feature of the evening. Luella Gear, as Laura Merrick, the absurd matron who spends two-thirds of the evening trying to relive a purple afternoon of her premarital 'teens, turns in a first-rate performance—somewhat different from her usual type of role. Miss Gear's facial expressions are no small part of her art. The moment she discovers she has mistaken her artist house-guest for her flame of 20 years before provides her with perhaps her best opportunity, and the results are hilarious.

Donald Brian's caustic remarks in the role of the husband may perhaps cast light on the meaning of the play's title. The vinegar tree, Webster informs us, is a type of sumac whose berries are employed to make vinegar more acid. Certainly the unusual events at the peaceful Merrick estate seem to make the head of the house even more acidulous.

Mr. Osborn's play, though first produced in 1930, is quite as modern today—indeed, it may seem ultra-modern to many who may be shocked by its frank discussions.

Charming Louise Stanley, as the Merrick's college-freshman daughter, full of notions about love and life, has perhaps the most difficult role, but she carries it off well. Katharine Warren is the much-married sister of Mrs. Merrick, who lays the foundation for the plot by arranging a rendezvous with her artist friend at the Merrick estate. Miss Warren adds much to the charm of the acting. Hunter Gardner is adequate as the artist for whose affections all three women strive. Jess Barker is the leading juvenile. **M. W. B.**

30 Old Engines Back in Service

Spurred on by war, the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad is finding economy almost synonymous with reclamation these days.

Outstanding among the railroad's reclamation projects is the restoration to service of 30 "abandoned" locomotives, which under normal conditions might have been relegated to the scrap pile. They have all been reconditioned since the first of the year and are ready for service again.

Also restored to service by the road's Readville, Mass., locomotive shops, are 70 other locomotives in active service, but in need of repairs, 500 freight cars and more than 100 passenger cars.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

For Thursday, July 23

12 noon WMEX 1510kc

Business of $5,000,000 Done By a N. H. Farmers Exchange

The Week in New Hampshire

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., July 22 — The Merrimack Farmers Exchange, a farmer-owned co-operative, did a business of more than $5,000,000 during the last year, a $2,000,000 gain over the previous high mark established a year previously, it is announced. The co-operative did business at a gross profit of 13 per cent, and operating expenses were kept down to 10 per cent. This made it possible to pay stockholders a dividend of nearly $30,000, pay taxes of $59,798; and add about $50,000 to the surplus account.

The co-operative now operates 16 retail stores in various sections of the State. The largest did a business of $361,000 last year.

The co-operative now has its own big mill at Bow in operation and during the last year sold goods valued at $978,255 for New Hampshire farmers as compared with $512,000 for the previous year. Items sold by the co-operative last year included 75,000 tons of feed, 17,000 tons of coal, 23,351 gallons of motor oil, and 1,440 tons of roofing.

Twenty-four New Boston, N. H., farm families are using a set of farm machinery on a co-operative basis. Winfield Shaw, former shoe manufacturer and now a resident of the town, financed the equipment to the tune of $2,200 in 1937.

The need for the equipment by his neighbors had been apparent for some time but they lacked the means to purchase it. Rental is charged for the use of the equipment and operators. Mr. Shaw pays the same rental fees as the other users of the equipment.

The books of this informal co-operative show that $1,400 has been paid back on the original cost of the equipment. All of the equipment is housed at the Shaw farm and the rental charges include the cost of gasoline and oil as well as repairs. Of the 24 users, eight are large commercial farms.

Public Welfare

The reports of the New Hampshire Department of Public Welfare show that since January, 1938, the cost of general relief in the State has been declining constantly. In January, 1938, the cost was $354,286. In March of the current year it amounted to $144,403.

On the other hand, except for two minor dips, the cost of old-age assistance has climbed steadily each month since November, 1939. From January, 1940, to January, 1941, it climbed from $103,157 to $149,020. And for March, 1942, this phase of assistance cost $171,810.

Craftsman's Fair

The ninth annual Craftsman's Fair will be held at Holderness School, Plymouth, N. H., for the week of Aug. 3 to 8. The craftsmen of the League of New Hampshire Arts and Crafts will be present, as usual, to demonstrate weaving, spinning, jewelry, gem-cutting, blacksmithing, metal work, pottery, rug-hooking, needlework, woodcarving, and woodworking.

Holderness School has been selected as the Fair site because it is located close to a railroad station and is accessible from most all parts of the State, either by bus or rail.

Opera Course

How to become an opera star will be studied by youthful tyros and experienced artists in a six-week school that opened at the University of New Hampshire Sunday. Emphasizing opera as a theatrical event, the course will integrate musical and dramatic expression.

One or two operas may be performed in their entirety, if suitable casts can be obtained from the ranks of the students.

Women Advised To Keep Records

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DURHAM, N. H., July 22—Women who wield the family pocketbook can help both their families and the nation by keeping accurate records of all spending in these days of price control, says Miss Ann Beggs, home management specialist of the University of New Hampshire Extension Service.

"The women of the nation are credited with spending 85 cents out of every dollar, so their part in curbing inflation and keeping down the cost of living is vital. Women who watch their purchases carefully and buy only essentials will contribute a great deal to the fight to prevent ballooning of prices.

"With more money in the family purse," Miss Beggs points out, "the temptation is to buy more of the goods that are available, even though the supply is smaller as manufacture of war goods has taken place of consumer goods. The purpose of price ceilings already in effect is to prevent this bidding of consumers against each other from puffing up prices unduly. Lack of price ceilings in the first World War, for example, allowed the price of sugar to jump to 23 cents a pound.

"Shoppers today have the advantage of posted price ceilings to help them in buying goods. But the careful hand on the purse strings is needed to make the price ceilings most effective."

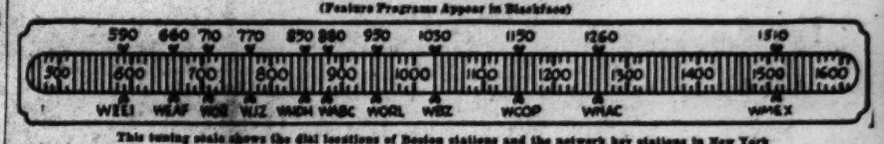
New England Mission To Open in Cambridge

Official opening of the recently acquired headquarters of the New England Mission at 100 Brattle Street, Longfellow Park, Cambridge, has been announced for Saturday, July 25. The public will be received at an informal reception extending from 4 to 10 p. m.

The Mission, branch of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints serving the New England States, was first organized five years ago.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)



This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLU	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-100m
2:00	David Harum': sk.	Victory Plant Dedication	"Mary Marlin": sketch	Boston Braves - Chicago	Afternoon Rhapsody
2:15	E. Marble, News	Army Aviation	"Ma Perkins": sketch	Cubs baseball game	Afternoon Rhapsody
2:30	Myers, Snapshots	News; "Men of Sea"	Pepper Young's Family	Boston Braves - Chicago	Afternoon Rhapsody
2:45	"United We Stand"	15 Min. from Broadway	"Right to Happiness"	Cubs baseball game	Afternoon Rhapsody
4:00	David Cheskin's Or.	News Service	"Backstage Wife": sk.	Boston Braves - Chicago	Dance Matinee: records
4:15	Victory at Home	Air Express Music	"Stella Dallas": serial	Cubs baseball game	ings
4:30	Children Are People	Club Matinee: variety	"Lorenzo Jones": drama	Boston Braves - Chicago	Dance Matinee: records
4:45	Press News	Club Matinee: News	"Young Widder Brown"	Cubs baseball game	ings
5:00	Five O'Clock Follies: music: songs	Esther, sons	"When a Girl Marries"	Sports Matinee	Dance Matinee: records
5:15	Five O'Clock Follies	Adv'ntres of Sea-Hound	"Portia Faces Life"	Sports Matinee	ings
5:30	Five O'Clock Follies	"Flying Patrol": drama	Jack Dalton, songs	California Caravan	Sports; Music
5:45	Ken Bernie: music	Wanderer of Wasteland	Salon Serenade	Sports Matinee	News Service; Talk
6:00	News reports	War News; Sports	News; Sports Reporter	News Service	Sport reports
6:15	Hedda Hopper	Newscast; War News	Herb Lewis, songs	Sports Roundup	Sports; Walks Time
6:30	Frank Parker, songs	Variety Show	Sports Digest; Music	Press Roundup	Pete Herman's Orchestra
6:45	"The World Today"	Soldiers' & Sailors' Quiz	Lowell Thomas	Sports; Music	Sports results
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"	"Easy Aces": comedy sk.	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr., News	March to Victory
7:15	Glenn Miller's Orch.	"Mr. Keen": sketch	News of the World	"Date With a Disc"	Richard Salinger: news
7:30	"Records for Our	"The Lone Ranger":	Caribbean Nights: music	"Red Ryder": drama	Jim's Texas Ramblers
7:45	"Fighting Men	drama	Frontline Headlines	"Red Ryder": drama	U. S. Army Program
8:00	Nelson Eddy: or-	Earl Godwin, News	"Adventures of the Thin	"Sizing Up the News"	Langworth's Orchestra
8:15	chestra; chorus	Lum 'n' Abner	Man": dramatic sketch	Dick Jurgens' Orchestra	Irish Music
8:30	Drama, with Jean	"Manhattan at Mid-	"Dough-Re-Mi": musical	Canadian Grenadier	Drama Shop: About
8:45	Hersholt; News	night": dramatic sketch	quiz; Paul Lavalle's Or.	Guards Band	Today
9:00	Shirley Temple in	Chamber Music Society	"Those We Love":	Gabriel Heatter, News	Pages From the Classical
9:15	"Junior Miss"	of Lower Basin Street	dramatic serial	News Service	Album
9:30	"Share Your Birth-	Goldman Band Concert;	"Mr. District Attorney":	"Pass in Review"; Army	Classical Album
9:45	day": service men	Goldman Concert; Songs	dramatic sketch; orch.	entertainment	Classical Album
10:00	Memento in Music	The Garry Moore Show	Kay Kyser's College of	John B. Hughes, News	News reports
10:15	"The Merry Widow"	The Garry Moore Show	Musical Knowledge	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	Pete Herman's Orch.
10:30	ABC's of Governm't	Morgan Beatty, news	Kay Kyser's College of	Robert Trendler's Orch.;	Count Basie's Orchestra
10:45	News; Sports	"News Here & Abroad"	Musical Knowledge	songs; comedy	Claude Thornhill's Orch.
11:00	News; Wm. Shirer,	Dance orchestra	News; Sports Reporter;	News Service	Raymond Scott's Orch.
11:15	Rideout; Orchestra	News Service	Music You Want	Del Casino's Orchestra	Freddy Martin's Orch.
11:30	Dick Jurgens' Orch.	Fishermen's Program	Music You Want	Jan Savitt's Orchestra	Day's End: music
11:45	Dick Jurgens' Orch.	Buddy Franklin's Orch	News Service	Jan Savitt's Orchestra	Day's End: News

Thursday's Programs

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLU	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-100m
7:00	Top o' the Morning	Air Express Music	News; Musical Clock	Organ Melodies	
7:15	'Commuters' Special'	Newscast	Music; News	News	
7:30	Music; News	Religious Service	Reveille Roundup	Garden Talk; Music	
7:45	News; War Summ'ry	Religious Service; News	News Service	Musical Clock	
8:00	News of the World	Adrian O'Brien: music	Chet Gaylord, songs	News Service	News report
8:15	Caroline Cabot	and time	Military Band; News	"George & Dixie": News	"Post Exchange"
8:30	Carl Moore's variety	Music of Many Lands	"Morning Toast": Fred	Ruth Moss, Interviews	"Post Exchange"
8:45	program; News	Newscast; Morning Notes	and Posey	Ruth Moss, Interviews	Guadalajara Trio
9:00	Priscilla Porriscue	Fishermen's News	News; Hum and Strum	News and Rhythm	Scandinavian Melodies
9:15	"Jane Ayre"	Breakfast Club	Funny Money Man	Food News	Scandinavian Melodies
9:30	Burl Ives, songs	Breakfast Club	News; Melodeers	"At the Console"	"Morning Pickup": orch.
9:45	"Thus We Live"	Breakfast Club	Shopping News	Musical Roundup	
10:00	"Valiant Lady": sk.	Air Express Music	"Bess Johnson"	Recorded BBC News	Studio speaker
10:15	American Stories	Helen Hiett, News	"Bachelor's Children"	"Sing and Swing Shop"	"Handy Andy"
10:30	"Brush Creek Way"	Club News	"Help Mate": drama	Choir Loft	"Shopping With You"
10:45	WEEI Food Fair	Morning Serenade	Meet the Band	Dramatization	"Shopping With You"
11:00	Mary Lee Taylor	"Second Husband": sk.	"Road of Life": sketch	New England Cupboard	Tin Salvage; Music
11:15	News; Music	"Honeymoon Hill"	"Vic and Sade": sketch	Australian News	Organ Recital
11:30	"Bright Horizons"	"John's Other Wife"	"Against the Storm"	"Yankee House Party"	Singing Strings
11:45	"Aunt Jenny"	"Just Plain Bill"	"David Harum": sketch	variety show, with orch.	News Service
12:00	Kate Smith, talk	Newscast	News; Hum and Strum	Boake Carter, News	Monitor Views the News
12:15	"Big Sister": sketch	Jerry O'Leary's Quiz	Judy and Jane: sketch	The Willard Trio, Songs	Orchid; Circle C Ranch
12:30	"Helen Trent"	National Farm and Home	News Service	Defense; Talk; Music	Italian Melodies
12:45	"Our Gal Sunday"	Hour	"Bouquet": music	Musical Roundup	Italian Melodies
1:00	"Life Beautiful"	Washington Commentary	Mildred Carlson, talk	News Service	Council for Democracy
1:15	Serial drama	Gospel songs	Jack Berch's Gang	Marjorie Mills Hour	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30	"Ma Perkins": sketch	"Hollywood Radio	"Hollywood Hotel"	Marjorie Mills Hour	"Words and Music"
1:45	"The Goldbergs": sk.	vocalists; commentators	News Service	Cedric Foster	Vocalists
2:00	Dramatic sketch	Vincent Lopez' Orch	Light of the World": sk.	Musical Roundup	Victory program
2:15	Dramatic sketch	Ted Malone; Book Ends	"Lonely Women": sketch	Sports Comments; News	Victory program
2:30	"We Love & Learn"	Air Express Music	"The Guiding Light": sk	School of the Air	Ruth Gevalt, songs
2:45	"Pepper Young": sk.	Fishermen's News	Hymn Recital	Khaki Serenade	News Service
3:00	"David Harum": sk.	"Prescott Presents"	"Mary Marlin": sketch	Marching Along	Afternoon Rhapsody
3:15	News Reports	"Prescott Presents"	"Ma Perkins": sketch	Telegraphic Reports: New	Afternoon Rhapsody
3:30	Jack Hollywood	News; "Men of Sea"	"Pepper Young's Family"	York Yankees at Cleve-	Afternoon Rhapsody
3:45	Jobs for Victory	"15 Min. from Broadway"	"Right to Happiness"	land baseball game	War Time Buying; Orch.
4:00	Records' Drive	News Service	"Backstage Wife": sketch	Telegraphic Reports: New	Dance Matinee
4:15	Interview	Air Express Music	"Stella Dallas": sketch	York Yankees at Cleve-	Dance Matinee
4:30	Studio Speaker	Club Matinee: variety	"Lorenzo Jones": sketch	land baseball game	Dance Matinee
4:45	Press News	Club Matinee: News	"Young Widder Brown"	New York Yankees at	Dance Matinee
5:00	Five O'Clock Follies: music: songs	Kenneth Wilson, Console	"When a Girl Marries"	Cleveland baseball game	Dance Matinee
5:15	Five O'Clock Follies	Adventures of Sea Hound	"Portia Faces Life"	Sports Matinee	Dance Matinee
5:30	Five O'Clock Follies	"Flying Patrol"	Jack Dalton, songs	Sports Matinee	Sports; Music
5:45	Ken Bernie: music	Wanderer of Wasteland	Salon Serenade	Sports Matinee	News Service
6:00	News; comment	Ward Headlines; Sports	News; Sports Reporter	News Service	Sports comments
6:15	Bill Hillpot, songs	News; War Commentary	Herb Lewis, songs	Sports Roundup	Sports; Walks Talk
6:30	Frazier Hunt, News	Variety Show	Sports Digest; Music	Press Roundup; Sports	Pete Herman's Orchestra
6:45	The World Today	Soldiers' & Sailors' Quiz	Lowell Thomas	Sports; Music	Sports results
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"	"Easy Aces": sketch	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news	March to Victory
7:15	Glenn Miller's Or.	"Mr. Keen": sketch	News of the World	"Date With a Disc"	Richard Salinger, news
7:30	"Maudie's Diary":	Dramatization	"How'm I Doing?": Bob	"Confidentially Yours"	"Excursions in Science"
7:45	dramatic sketch	Frontline Headlines	Hawk's Quiz Show	Johnny Richards' Orch.	Treasury Star Parade
8:00	Musical Mailbag	Earl Godwin, News	Hanley Stafford; Fanny	"Sinfonietta"; Alfred	Danny Kaye, songs
8:15	Musical Album	Lum 'n' Abner	Brice; guests; orchestra	Drake, conductor	William Adams, Music
8:30	'Death Valley Days'	Organ Recital by Fred-	The Signal Corps Learns	"It Pays to Be Ignorant":	Songs of the Range
8:45	'Death Valley': News	erick H. Johnson	The Signal Corps Learns	quiz show	Songs of the Range
9:00	Major Bowes' Ama-	America's Town Meeting:	Music Hall: Bob Crosby;	Gabriel Heatter, news	"Pages From the Classi-
9:15	teur program	"Will War Marriages	Jerry Lester; M. Martin	News Service	cal Album": records
9:30	Cordell Hull: Talk	Work?": Debate	Cordell Hull, Talk	'Americans at the	Classical Album
9:45	Cordell Hull: Talk	Town Meeting; Jingle	Cordell Hull, Talk	Rescue': music-drama	Classical Album
10:00	Cordell Hull: Talk	"Good Ole Days": variety	Rudy Vallee: Dinah	Network Sports	News report
10:15	"Front Line": de-	"America Marches On"	Shore; guests; orch.	Network Sports	Pete Herman's Orchestra
10:30	fense program	Morgan Beatty, news	News Dramatization	Network Sports	Larry Clinton's Orch
10:45	News; Sports	News Here and Abroad	News Dramatization	Network Sports	Harry James's Orchestra
11:00	News; Quincy Howe	Dance orchestra	News; Sports Reporter	News Service	Drama Shop: "Devil's
11:15	Rideout; Music	News Service	Music You Want	J. B. Priestley; recorded	Henchmen"
11:30	Master Works of	Fishermen's Program	Music You Want	Dick Jurgens' Orchestra	Day's End: music
11:45	Music; Orchestra	Dance Orchestra	News Service	Dick Jurgens' Orchestra	Day's End: News

Cuba's Gas Rationing Plan Aims to Minimize Confusion

Foreign Trade Flashes

Cuba has promulgated procedures for minimizing confusion resulting from gasoline rationing, according to Harold P. Smith, manager of the regional office of the United States Department of Commerce, in Boston.

Filling station operators may refuse to sell gasoline to persons who are not regular clients, and are authorized to enlist assistance of the police. Hours until mid-day are reserved for supplying vehicles of public service companies, including "for hire" vehicles; also vehicles of industrial, commercial and agricultural organizations. Private cars and other vehicles are serviced from noon until closing.

Additional sales for vehicles in which the tank contains a quantity of fuel amounting to one-half of its capacity is prohibited. Filling stations are required to furnish the supplying companies and the Government with a list of their usual clients, and specify whether the gasoline furnished to each is used for commercial, professional or personal services.

Cellulose Plant

The largest cellulose and paper factory in South America will be placed in operation in Parana, Brazil, in March of 1943 if present plans can be effected. Initial production is to be at the rate of 100 tons of wood or mechanical pulp, 60 tons of bleached and 40 tons of unbleached chemical cellulose daily, it is expected. Production of newsprint paper at the rate of 160 tons daily is planned when turbines and other required electrical equipment can be obtained from the United States. Buildings and installations will cost about $3,300,000. Most of the machinery will be of American manufacture.

Air Raid Signal

An air-raid hignel system which permits automatic transmission of signals to all telephone subscribers at the same time has been developed in Sweden. Air-raid protection compares favorably with that in many belligerent countries. Practically all large buildings have reinforced bomb shelters, and every building has its own trained watch recruited from men and women working or living in the units. In addition, a salaried staff especially trained for various air-raid duties has been organized. Detailed plans for evacuation of the population from densely inhabited centers have been worked out and a large number of pamphlets containing instructions for evacuation are being distributed. Measures also have been taken for protection of industries and forests.

Camp Workers Indicted

Two employees of the Camp Edwards Post Exchange have been indicted with two other Cape Cod men on charges involving embezzlement of 500 cartons of cigarettes and a wrist watch. The indictments were contained in a report by a Federal Grand Jury to Judge Francis J. W. Ford.

Hull Speech to Go On Air in Boston

The address of Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, on "The Seriousness of the War," is to be radiocast locally tonight by Station WEEI, beginning at 9:30 p. m., E. W. T., for the scheduled 45 minutes. Station WBZ is to radiocast the Hull talk for 30 minutes beginning at 9:30.

Tower News Radiocasts of The Christian Science Monitor

4:30 p. m.—WBUL (9.04mc, 11.73mc, and 15.33mc, Mondays through Fridays. Tower News broadcast from the Studio of the Christian Science Publishing Society Building.

6:45 p. m.—WBUL (9.04mc, 9.73mc, and 11.73mc, Mondays through Fridays. Tower News radiocast by recording.

Today on Short Waves

Moscow—4:30 p. m.—Program in English. RKE. 9.1 meg., 32.9 m.

London—4:30 p. m.—War Review. GSC. 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.

London—5:45 p. m.—News Analysis. GSC. 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.

London—6:00 p. m.—Democracy Marches. GSC. 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRO, 11.68 meg., 25.6 meg.

Guatemala—8:15 p. m.—The Children's Hour. TGWA. 9.68 meg., 31 m.

Moscow—8:30 p. m.—Comments in English. RKE. 9.1 meg., 32.9 m.

London—9:30 p. m.—Heading News and Views. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRO, 11.68 meg., 25.6 m.

Melbourne—9:30 p. m.—"In Australia This Week." (Pacific War Time) VLOT, 19.23 meg., 15.7 m.

Sydney—9:35 p. m.—"In Australia This Week." (Pacific War Time) VLG3, 11.87 meg., 25.2 m.

Guatemala—11:15 p. m.—First Second and Third Acts of "Cavalleria Rusticanna." TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.

Owing to conditions abroad, some of these programs may be subject to change.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

Following are recent editions to and changes in the last published schedule of these programs. A schedule containing announcements of "The Christian Science Monitor Views the News" in the localities or regions served by this edition appears on the first and third Fridays of each month. These newscasts are prepared by The Christian Science Monitor and released through local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

Program Discontinued

Connecticut

Bridgeport—Daily, 1:15 p. m., WNAB, 1450kc.

Radiocast Programs Of Christian Science

Following are recent additions to and changes in the last published schedule of these programs. A schedule containing announcements of Radiocast Programs of Christian Science in the localities or regions served by this edition appears on the first and third Thursdays of each month. These programs are under the auspices of local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

New Program

Massachusetts

Springfield—Week Aug. 17 to 22, inc., 8:30 a. m., WMAS, 1450kc.

Today's FM Programs

WBTB Boston (66.7mc)

3:00 p. m.—News; organ.
3:15 p. m.—Education Talk.
3:30 p. m.—Meet the Band.
3:45 p. m.—Novelty Time.
4:00 p. m.—News; Stock quotations.
4:15 p. m.—"The King's Men."
4:30 p. m.—"String Time."
5:00 p. m.—News; music.
5:30 p. m.—Three Suns Trio.
5:45 p. m.—"Mandolettes"; music.
6:00 p. m.—News; U. S. Navy Band; News.
6:30 p. m.—Swing with Alvino Rey.
6:45 p. m.—Edwin LaMar, organ.
7:00 p. m.—News; Dinner Music.
8:00 p. m.—News; Military Band.
8:15 p. m.—Treasury Star Parade.
8:30 p. m.—"Musical Headliners."
8:45 p. m.—Diana Gale.
9:00 p. m.—Sign Off.

WGBS, Boston (66.3), and WGBS, Mount Washington, N. H. (43.8mc)

3:00 p. m.—Boston Braves—Chicago Cubs Baseball Game.
5:00 p. m.—"Dancecast"; popular music.
6:00 p. m.—News Service.
6:15 p. m.—Sports Roundup.
6:30 p. m.—Dinner Concert.
7:00 p. m.—Fulton Lewis, Jr., News.
7:15 p. m.—"Date With a Disc."
7:30 p. m.—"Red Ryder"; drama.
8:00 p. m.—Sizing Up the News.
8:15 p. m.—Dick Jurgens' Orch.
8:30 p. m.—Canadian Grenadier Guards Band.
9:00 p. m.—Gabriel Heatter, News.
9:15 p. m.—News Service.
9:30 p. m.—"Pass in Review."
10:00 p. m.—John B. Hughes, News.
10:15 p. m.—Dance Orchestra.
10:30 p. m.—Robert Trendler's Orchestra, Songs; Comedy.
11:00 p. m.—Radio News Service.
11:15 p. m.—Del Casino's Orch.
11:30 p. m.—Jan Savitt's Orchestra.

Short Waves in Boston

WBUL, 6.04mc, 9.73mc, or 11.73mc

8:30 p. m.—News Commentary in French.
8:45 p. m.—Tower News from The Christian Science Monitor (Recorded).
7:00 p. m.—Music for the Dinner Hour.
7:15 p. m.—Rambles with the Vagabond Traveler (English).
7:30 p. m.—Sports News for Service Men.
8:00 p. m.—Portuguese Program.
9:00 p. m.—Spanish Program.

WRUL, 11.87mc (25.6m)

3:00 p. m.—Spanish Program.
4:00 p. m.—Portuguese Program.
7:00 p. m.—English Program.
8:00 p. m.—Spanish Program.
11:00 p. m.—English Program.

AMUSEMENTS

SHOWPLACE OF THE NATION RADIO CITY MUSIC HALL ROCKEFELLER CENTER
"Masterpiece is the only word for 'Mrs. Miniver'."—WORLD TEL.
GREER GARSON • WALTER PIDGEON
In WILLIAM WYLER'S Production based on JAN STRUTHER'S Novel
"MRS. MINIVER"
Produced by SIDNEY FRANKLIN
An M-G-M Picture • (Pre-release Engagement)
ON STAGE: "AT EASE!"—Colorful entertainment laid in the unique Florida of today, produced by Leonidoff . . . with the Music Hall Rockettes, Corps de Ballet, Glee Club, Symphony Orchestra, direction of Erno Rapee.
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EAGLE SQUADRON
DON'T STACK • DIANA BARRYMORE
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LOEW'S STATE & ORPHEUM
BUY WAR STAMPS & BONDS HERE
In Person Tonight at 9:45
WALTER PIDGEON on Stage
LOEW'S STATE ONLY
LAST 2 DAYS
Norma Shearer • Robert Taylor
"HER CARDBOARD LOVER"
"MAISIE GETS HER MAN"
Ann Sothern • Red Skelton

PARAMOUNT FENWAY
NOW
Humphrey BOGART • Irene MANNING
"THE BIG SHOT"
Plus "This Time for Keeps"

NOW! METROPOLITAN
Stage BENNY GOODMAN & His Orch.
Screen "THIS GUN FOR HIRE"
Veronica Lake • Alan Ladd

STRAND Huntington Ave. COM 4000
Today Through Saturday
"OUR RUSSIAN FRONT"
Walter Huston, Narrator
Also "SMILIN' THROUGH"
Jeanette MacDonald

MALDEN, MASS.
MALDEN SQUARE GRANADA MALDEN 7654
July 22 to July 25—Cont. 1:30 to 11 p. m.
"REAP THE WILD WIND"
with Ray Milland, John Wayne, Paulette Goddard

Now at Roxy! POPULAR PRICES! TYRONE POWER JOAN FONTAINE
"THIS ABOVE ALL"
PLUS A BIG STAGE SHOW ROXY 7th Ave. & 50th St.

NEW YORK (STAGE)

"Enormously exciting"—Brown, World-Tel "Everything one could hope for"—Watts, Her. Trib.
ANGEL STREET
with VINCENT PRICE, JUDITH EVELYN, LEO G. CARROLL
GOLDEN THEA., WEST 45TH ST. Air-Cooled
Evgs. 8:40. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 55c-$2.20
Seats for next 6 Weeks. Mail Orders Now.

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Clifton WEBB, Peggy WOOD, Leueen CORBETT, Mildred NATWICK
BLITHE SPIRIT
NOEL COWARD'S BEST COMEDY
BOOTH THEA., 45 St. W. of B'way. CI. 6-5969 Air-Cooled. Evgs. 8:40. Mats. Wed. & Sat.

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JUNIOR MISS
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LYCEUM THEA., 45 ST. E. of Broadway. CH. 4-4256
MATINEES WED., THUR. & SAT., 2:40
EVERY EVE. EXCEPT SUN. & MON., 8:40

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LIFE WITH FATHER
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EMPIRE, Broadway and 40 St. 269 Seats at $1.10
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CHERYL CRAWFORD presents
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PORGY AND BESS
with TODD DUNCAN
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MAJESTIC—West 44th Street. Air-Cooled
Evgs. Incl. Sun. $2.75-55c. Mats. Wed., Sat. $2.20-55c

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50c to $1.50 at all Performances ex- | Plus Sept. Sat. Eves. 55c to $2.20 | Tax
Sonja Henie & Arthur M. Wirtz present
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CENTER THEATRE, Rockefeller Center. CI. 6-5474
Evgs. Incl. Sun. 8:40. Mats. Wed., Sat. & Sun. No Monday Perf. Always Comfortably Cool.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.
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Cecil B. DeMille's presents
WAYNE GODDARD MILLAND PRESTON MASSEY OVERMAN RAYMOND
REAP THE WILD WIND
Frisco Lil Susan Hayward

Ely Papers for Senator Are Filed but Former Governor Has Not Yet Accepted

Second Front Is Great Hope Of the Czechs

By Albert D. Hughes
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

A picture of an oppressed Czech people with what he described as an "almost messianic faith" in a second front in Europe as the promise for a relief from their burdens was drawn today by a Czech refugee who arrived on board the Swedish internee exchange ship Drottningholm a short time ago.

Although this refugee has been in the United States for only a week with his family, who are Bostonians of Czech descent, he was delayed as were hundreds of other passengers while the Federal Bureau of Investigation conducted a check on each one of the vessel's list to assure that no Axis saboteurs or "fifth columnists" arrived in the guise of exchangees.

As the F. B. I later disclosed, the search turned up Herbert Friedrich Bahr, German-American exchange student, who has been arraigned before the United States Commissioner in New York as a Nazi spy.

Wild for Second Front

The Czech refugee, whose name cannot be disclosed because of the nature of his revelations, told of the eagerness with which the Czech people listen to the radiocasts in the Czech tongue from Station WRUL here, despite the capital penalty which the German authorities in Czechoslovakia impose on those caught listening.

When asked how the Czechs would receive the news of a second front, he held up both hands ecstatically and remarked: "They'd just go crazy with delight. Not that they could do anything about it, but just the mere news of it would make their handling just that more difficult by the Nazis."

Notified of his selection for exchange on the day of the assassination of Reinhard Heydrich, Gestapo chief of Bohemia-Moravia, the Czech internee was later sent to the SS camp near Berlin. By a peculiar brand of Nazi mathematics, he said, the exchanges were made on the basis of three Germans for one Czech.

Treated Well in Berlin

In Berlin, he said, the Nazis, in an ironic reversal of their methods in Czechoslovakia, treated him as an American citizen once his exchange status became official.

He was permitted the freedom of Berlin that Germans are allowed, he said, though he described the food situation there as "horrible." He was not allowed to have a ration card which would have permitted him to patronize certain restaurants. However, other eating places, he said, sold a "standard ration" and by visiting several of these cafés he was able to secure enough food.

Prices are high but, fortunately, he said, he had funds as the Germans did pay him for his business which they "took over" from him.

When the Heydrich assassination was announced, he said, the German authorities shut down the factories, ordered all the trains and city transportation in Prague stopped and permitted only Aryan Germans out on the streets.

The shooting of Heydrich occurred, he said, in a Nazi cavalcade of automobiles carrying the Gestapo leader from Prague to a summer villa outside Prague which Heydrich "stole" from a prominent Czech industrialist.

How They Got Heydrich

Though the route was guarded by the Gestapo the Czechs "substituted" one of their own people in the guise of a Gestapo member who stopped the motor cavalcade on a pretext.

A Czech couple on bicycles who volunteered to do the shooting first threw several hand grenades under the Gestapo leader's car which had been halted at a turn in the road which had been selected as a strategic point to perform the assassination.

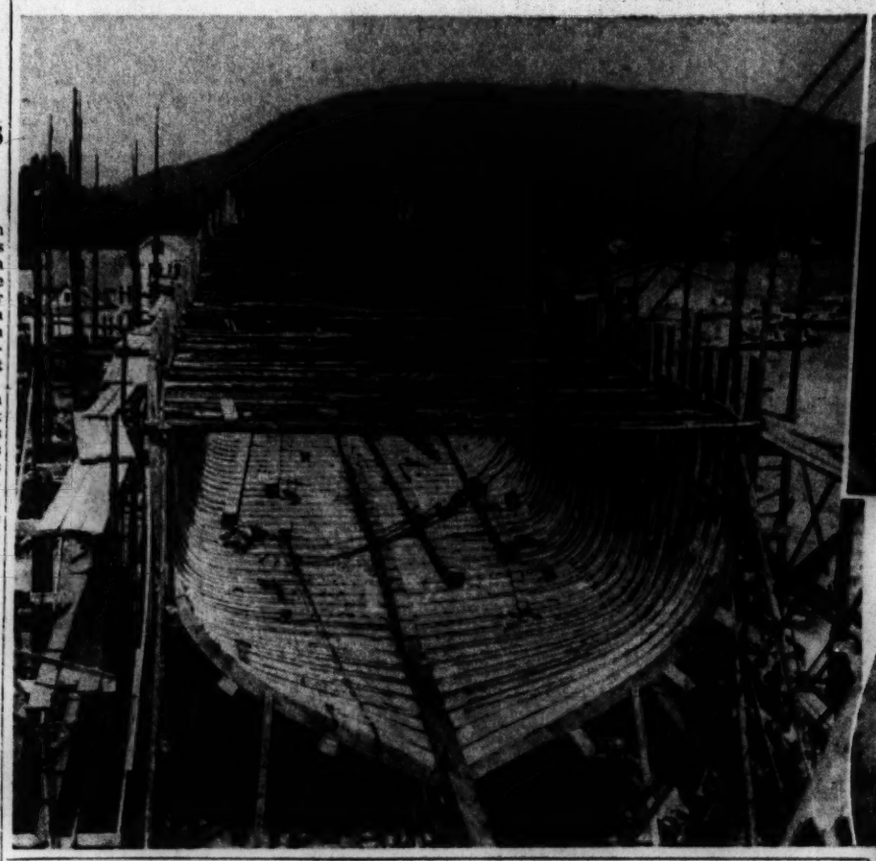
When the Gestapo leader, he said, got out of his car to fire his revolver at the male member of the Czech couple the Czech's shooting was superior to Heydrich's and the SS leader fell mortally wounded.

In reprisal for the Heydrich shooting, the Czech refugee said, the Nazis went through Czech factories, stores and homes selecting people at random to be shot as hostages. He happened to see the swastika flag lowered to half mast on Hrdcany castle when the passing of the SS leader occurred. Meeting another friend shortly thereafter to inquire what the flag lowering meant, the Czech said, his friend answered, "Well, the hangman is gone."

Growers Expect Large Apple Crop

New England's apple growers are expecting a crop 25 per cent larger than last season, according to figures reported to the New England Council's Committee on Agriculture and Forestry by John Chandler, President of the New England and New York Apple Institute.

If favorable growing conditions continue, the crop will run to an estimated 7,200,000 bushels compared to the five-year average of 5,800,000 bushels. The bulk of the increase will be in Baldwins and other winter varieties with only a slight increase in McIntosh apples. The size of the crop actually harvested, however, will depend largely upon the ability of the growers to secure sufficient labor during the picking seasons.



Wide World

United States Turns Back to Wooden Ships

At Camden, Maine, shipyards are humming with a noise and activity reminiscent of more than 40 years ago. Upper left: One of the first of 10 wooden barges on order with the Camden Shipbuilding and Marine Railway Company on Penobscot Bay. With a capacity of 1,300 tons of coal, each barge has a 33-foot beam and is 180 feet long, costing about $200,000. Upper right: Richard Lyman, head of the Camden firm, succeeds his Dad as an expert shipbuilder. Here he looks over a crude log, marked for cutting in the Lyman mill. The young man has seen his shipyard rise from rotting ways and falling buildings to a high speed production center with 400 employees. Lower right: Clifton W. Chase and John G. Quigley, carpenters at the Camden Shipbuilding yard, take time off for a bite in their open-air dining room. The barge when finished is scheduled to carry fuel oil and coal to New England cities.

Neutral Portuguese Ship Sunk by Sub

A NEW ENGLAND PORT, July 22 (AP)—The sinking of a Portuguese fishing vessel by submarine shellfire in the North Atlantic June 5 was revealed yesterday by First Naval District officers, who termed it the first such action in the Atlantic involving a ship of neutral Portugal.

Capt. Silvio Ramalheira, who was brought here with seven other survivors by a coast guard rescue boat, said two of the crew were known to have been lost and 34 others were missing.

The captain said his three-masted schooner, with Portuguese flags painted on its sides and flying from its masthead, was attacked in broad daylight. Crew members estimated the submersible fired between 80 and 150 shells at the stricken vessel.

The skipper declared that the attack came, despite the German government's promise to Portugal that its ships would not be molested if they steered clear of the Atlantic danger zone, proclaimed by the Nazis at the beginning of the war.

"I had laid my course so we would not go into the forbidden zone," the captain declared, speaking through a naval interpreter.

Captain Ramalheira said he was en route to the Greenland fishing banks for codfish when the attack occurred.

When the first shell burst over the vessel in mid-afternoon on June 5, the skipper broke out additional Portuguese flags to identify his craft but the gunfire continued. As the crew lowered their nine small dories, the foremast came tumbling down. The sub did not shell the dories.

During the first five days the men were adrift they managed to stick together, but then a strong wind separated the small boats.

Since they were not in the forbidden zone, the crew had not stocked their lifeboats fully with provisions, and their food and water supply was exhausted rapidly.

Sousa Pinto, Portuguese consul, interviewed the survivors and termed the action the first Portuguese sinking "to my knowledge" in the Atlantic. He said he will file a report with the Portuguese minister in Washington immediately.

Navy Releases Casualty List Covering July 1-10 Period

WASHINGTON, July 22 (AP)—The Navy Department today released Casualty List No. 8, covering the period from July 1, 1942, to July 10, 1942, inclusive. The list, with next of kin, included:

Massachusetts

Officers

Killed or Wounded: None.
Missing:

Adams, Samuel Lieutenant, U. S. Navy; father, Samuel Adams, Pine Grove, Easthampton.

Enlisted Personnel

Killed:

Pichette, Norman Mitchell; Seaman, Second Class, U. S. Naval Reserve; mother, Mrs. Elizabeth B. Pichette, Athol.

Worster, Richard Nealon; Seaman, Second Class, U. S. Navy; father, Nealon Worster, Worcester.

Wounded:

Ferrier, Harry Hackett; Radioman, Third Class, U. S. Navy; mother, Mrs. Jennie L. Tracy, West Springfield.

Walker, Horace Allen; Radioman, First Class, U. S. Navy; father, Horace D. Walker, Chicopee.

Rhode Island

Officers: None.
Enlisted Personnel
Killed or Wounded: None.
Missing:

McGovern, John Michael; Aviation Machinist's Mate, Second Class, U. S. Navy; Father, Charles McGovern, Providence.

New Hampshire

Officers

Killed or Wounded: None.
Missing:

Osberg, Carl August; Ensign, U. S. Naval Reserve; Father, Sven A. Osberg, Manchester.

Enlisted Personnel

Killed or Wounded: None.
Missing:

Mandeville, Joseph Emile; Seaman, Second Class, U. S. Navy; Mother, Mrs. Bertha Mandeville, Manchester.

Varjabedian, Benjamin; Electrician's Mate, Second Class, U. S. Navy; Father, Setrak Varjabedian, Manchester.

Bund Leader Pleads Guilty

HARTFORD, Conn., July 22 (AP)—American-born Gehard Wilhelm Kunze, national leader of the German-American Bund, pleaded guilty yesterday in Federal Court to a charge that he conspired to furnish military and defense information to Germany and Japan before Pearl Harbor.

The Bundist, arrested in Mexico last month after he and four others had been indicted by a Federal grand jury here, previously had denied the charge.

He was the fourth of the alleged conspirators to admit that he violated the 1917 Espionage Act, which carries a maximum penalty of 20 years imprisonment for peacetime violations.

Judge J. Joseph Smith deferred sentence pending the trial on July 28 of the Rev. Kurt Molzahn, Philadelphia clergyman, the only accused who has stuck to his plea of innocence.

The others who admitted the conspiracy were Anastase Vonsiatsky, leader of the Russian Fascist Party, now serving a five years' sentence; and Dr. Otto Willumeit of Chicago and Dr. Wolfgang Ebell of El Paso, Texas, who are awaiting sentence.

Children Enjoy Esplanade Music

Arriving by tricycle, kiddie cart, and bike—and many more on foot—a large throng of wide-eyed youngsters gathered on the Charles River Esplanade this morning for the first of four Children's Concerts of the season under the baton of Arthur Fiedler at the Hatch Memorial Shell.

Blue skies overhead and a cool breeze across the broad lawn were almost reflected in the sea of bright little faces as the youngsters listened intently to the music.

Workers to Get $770,000 Back Pay

WATERBURY, Conn., July 22 (AP)—Distribution of an estimated $770,000 in back pay for 11,000 Naugatuck Valley employees of the American Brass Company will take place the week of Aug. 21, the management has advised John J. Driscoll, international representative of the C. I. O. Mine, Mill, and Smelter Workers Union.

At the same time the company and representatives of the joint Waterbury, Torrington and Ansonia C. I. O. bargaining committee also agreed upon terms for a new contract based on the recent order of the War Labor Board which awarded employees a general raise of eight cents an hour, Mr. Driscoll said.

Thus Far, Eight Democrats Seek Senatorial Nomination

On the basis of nomination papers filed in Boston for certification, eight Democrats will battle to obtain the Democratic nomination for United States Senator.

Deadline for the filing of papers with local registrars of voters for certification passed last night.

Democratic Senatorial nomination papers have been filed in Boston for Joseph B. Ely, former Governor; Representative Joseph E. Casey (D), of Massachusetts; Daniel H. Coakley of Boston, removed as Executive Councilor after a Senate impeachment trial; Denis W. Delaney, State WPA Administrator; John F. Fitzgerald, former Boston Mayor; Joseph Lee, former member of the Boston School Committee; Howard H. Murphy, former State Commissioner of Agriculture, and Michael A. O'Leary of Cambridge. Papers were also filed for Thomas F. Moriarty, District Attorney of Hampden County, but he officially announced his withdrawal from the contest, as did James H. Brennan of Boston, former member of the Executive Council. Mr. Brennan announced his support of Mr. Casey.

Ely Is Undecided

Filing of nomination papers, however, does not necessarily mean that the persons involved will actually be official candidates. Former Governor Ely, for instance, has not yet definitely decided whether he will enter the fight, but his friends filed his papers for certification to protest his interests. If he is to be a candidate, he must sign one of the nomination papers, at least, signifying his acceptance of the nomination.

Most of the others in the field have already officially announced their candidacies. If they do not wish to continue the fight, they may withdraw within three days after the July 2, 5 p. m. deadline for filing certified nomination papers at the office of the Secretary of State.

Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr. (R), of Massachusetts, and Courtenay Crocker of Boston, president of the Massachusetts Branch, League of Nations Association, are the contestants for the G. O. P. Senatorial nomination.

The Race for Governor

For Governor, Mayor Roger L. Putnam of Springfield, and Francis E. Kelly, former Lieutenant Governor, have officially filed nomination papers, while friends of Edmund J. Brandon, United States Attorney, have filed papers for him. His official decision may not be known until next Tuesday.

In Boston, 11 Democratic candidates and one Republican filed nomination papers for Representative in Congress in the Eleventh Congressional District. The Democratic aspirants are Representative Thomas H. Eliot (D) of Massachusetts, former Governor James M. Curley, John Patrick Doherty Secretary of the Boston Board of Assessors; Rep. Enrico Cappucci (D) of East Boston, William J. Galvin, former President of the Boston City Council; James S. Coffey, member of the Boston City Council; Joseph A. Longo, J. Ralph Granara, George N. Robinson, Thomas P. Flaherty, and Charles E. McQuiggan, all of Boston. Vincent Mattola of Boston is the only aspirant for the GOP nomination, which is considered worthless in this heavily Democratic district.

Representative Thomas A. Flaherty (D) of Massachusetts, the incumbent, announced he is not seeking re-election.

Candidates Urged To Pool Their Cars

TAUNTON, Mass., July 22 (AP)—As a means of saving tires and gasoline, Harold E. Cole, candidate for the Democratic Congressional nomination in the 14th District, proposed today that all candidates pool their automobiles in each city and town on Primary day, Sept. 15, and carry to the polls everyone who wants a ride.

In letters to William H. Burke, Chairman of the Democratic State Committee; to George B. Rowell, Chairman of the Republican State Committee, and to his opponents and Democratic Town Committees in his district, Mr. Cole proposed that the old practice of each candidate separately running automobiles to the polls be given up.

Suggesting that local Democratic committees act as headquarters to receive telephone calls or other requests for transportation, he added, "if the Republican committees would also co-operate on Primary day, that's so much better."

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NEW ENGLAND TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY

New Queries Face Churchill On Conduct of the War

Continued from Page 1

overwhelming vote in his support —476 to 25—he has not yet made any apparent move.

Special target of The Times and other critics is what they claim to be the British Government's persistence in clinging to the committee system of reaching decisions which, it is claimed, is symptomatic of sluggishness in authority and in sense of purpose. The Times blames the political masters primarily rather than the "natural propensity of the Civil Service."

It has to be borne in mind that The Times has all along been a severe critic of the existing form of the Cabinet set-up. It has fought hard for a smaller War Cabinet and a separation of the job of Defense Minister from that of the Premiership, both of which offices Mr. Churchill continues to hold. Its editorial is an indication of how some responsible quarters are envisaging an alternative to the present Churchill regime.

Wide Range of Views

But it would be a mistake or certainly premature to conclude that this indicates a big movement in the country as a whole to replace Mr. Churchill. Rather it suggests that at least some of the critics of the Churchill Government feel that they haven't after all to attempt the apparently impossible task of finding an outstanding personal successor to the present Premier.

But while this section of Right Wing opinion—and it is reflected in other newspapers like the Observer—is hardening against the existing Churchill government, Left Wing opinion, from the solid Trade Unions to Communist speakers and Communist posters, upholds the Churchill leadership. Workingmen I have talked with have said: "Where do you suppose the Communists in Britain get their orders from? Moscow, of course. And if the Kremlin backs Churchill that's good enough for us." So said laborers who have a deep suspicion of what they term Tory opposition to Mr. Churchill.

A Conservative M. P.—one of few Government victors in recent by-elections—admitted to me that he found the combination of Conservative and Communist support embarrassing at times, but he vouched the opinion that the South Wales coal-mining district he now represents is still solid behind Mr. Churchill.

There is certainly considerable speculation in parliamentary circles about future political moves. Mr. Churchill, it said, would like to have Lord Beaverbrook back in the War Cabinet. Mr. Churchill is said to feel lonely and "the Beaver" was his most intimate political colleague—they sat up nights threshing out war problems, friendly but hitting each other hard.

Return of Beaverbrook?

But Lord Beaverbrook's terms for a return to the Cabinet today would almost certainly include a full-scale second front in 1942.

Mr. Churchill doesn't like the terms and furthermore Lord Beaverbrook's return would be likely to cause Sir Stafford Cripps and probably Mr. Bevin to leave the Cabinet—or at all events they would want to. So that particular desire of Mr. Churchill's hardly seems likely to be fulfilled.

The question put to Prime Minister Winston Churchill in the House of Commons yesterday as to whether the British Government intended holding a general election before the end of 1942 is a reminder of the uneasy political situation.

Mr. Churchill replied to the question by refusing any statement on such a hypothetical matter. But the fact remains that a General Election has been under discussion in political circles here, even though the Government doesn't appear as yet to have taken the suggestion very seriously.

It is widely held here that any advantages to be gained from an electoral appeal to the nation with a resulting new Parliament would be more than outweighed by the disadvantages of distraction from the war effort, of resumption of party politics, and even of inviting a Nazi invasion when the nation was preoccupied on polling day.

On the other hand Lord Beaverbrook is understood to have been one of those pressing the Premier that an appeal to the country would be the best way to clarify the complex political situation.

And his newspapers have been holding the United States preparation for elections in the fall as a precedent for Britain.

Other commentators point out that Britain is in a very different geographical position in respect to the enemy, compared to the United States.

German Advance Imperils Two Soviet Key Cities

Continued from Page 1

days have reported Red Army withdrawals in this direction before the numerical superiority of German forces driving southeast from Millerovo, 130 miles northeast of Rostov. Nothing in the Russian dispatches has indicated, however, that they had been pushed back as far as the Don.

"Organized resistance of the enemy in the Rostov area has collapsed," said the German war bulletin. "German and German-allied troops are standing in front of bridgehead positions which run in a semicircle outside the town."

The German communiqué said that weakened Russian forces in the big Don bend were putting up "only slight resistance," and reported that the Red Army's attacks north and northwest of Voronezh were repulsed.

The war bulletin said that "in the rear of the Central Front," west of Moscow, Russian forces which had been cut off were wiped out.

Russians Concede Gains by Enemy

The Russians conceded that the Germans were pressing the men of Marshal Semyon Timoshenko along the Moscow-Rostov Railway. The drive was moving on Rostov from southeast of Millerovo and from Voroshilovgrad, both of which have fallen to the Germans in the 300-mile-wide Don Basin offensive.

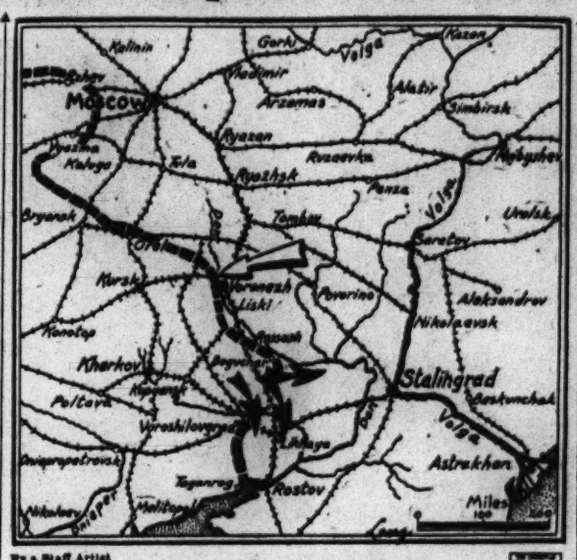
Red Star said: "Terrible days face the country. The enemy is rushing to the vital centers of our country."

As the Russian armies in the south strove to stem the German advance, the forces at the northern end of the front around Voronezh were reported holding the initiative and counterattacking vigorously. The Russians announced four bridgeheads had been seized.

But the Russian press showed that the greatest urgency was before Rostov and Stalingrad, both vastly important industrial and communication centers and guardians of approaches to the Caucasus, oil lands and fertile farms.

The loss of either city, it was acknowledged, would be a tragic blow, but by far the worst damage would be caused by cutting communications. Stalingrad lies astride an elbow of the Volga within 45 miles of the Don and the Volga is the Russian lifeline through which the United States and Britain have been pouring supplies via the Persian Gulf route.

The Russian man-in-the-street's confidence however, was unshaken and the feeling everywhere was prevalent that Russia will survive this crisis.



By a Staff Artist

Main Moves on Russian Front

Black arrows on map indicate main direction of German moves southward against Rostov and eastward toward Stalingrad on the Volga. White arrow shows center of Russian resistance farther north around Voronezh.

Wedge Is Widened In German Flank

Russian dispatches said the Russians had widened a wedge in the German left flank northwest of Voronezh, recaptured a large and strong fortified point south of that city and won control of four main crossings of the Don to the west.

A Soviet dispatch said that even while seeking to isolate the still huge invasion force between the Don and Voronezh, the Red Army spared strong infantry and artillery detachments to develop the battle area on the west bank.

These not only grappled with the invaders, but in one sector pushed westward, it was declared. The German Air Force launched heavy bombing formations against the recaptured positions.

Sporadic fighting was reported on both the Kalinin and Northwestern Fronts above Moscow.

A strongly fortified northwestern settlement was captured by the Russians after they routed a German infantry regiment with a loss of half its effectives, the Information Bureau said. All of a dozen counterattacks were said to have been repulsed.

Meanwhile, Soviet planes bombed Königsberg in East Prussia again Tuesday night, the Moscow Radio said.

In a raid on July 18, 38 fires were reported set in the city, many of them large and in the center of town.

Military and industrial targets in the city and suburbs were attacked in difficult weather and six large fires and four heavy explosions resulted in Tuesday night's raid, the radio added.

U. S. Subs Score:

Sink 3 Japanese Destroyers at Kiska

American submarines, grimly pressing home their war of attrition against Japanese forces in the Aleutian Islands, have sunk three more destroyers in the vicinity of Kiski, the Navy has announced.

The announcement was made in a communiqué which also reported that long-range Army bombers recently made several attacks on both the enemy's encampment and his ships in the harbor of Kiska but that it was "impossible to observe and appraise" the results of these raids.

"U. S. Army and Navy aircraft are continuing joint operations against the enemy forces occupying islands in the Western Aleutians," the communqué added.

The report raised substantially the total of damage inflicted on the Japanees invasion and occupation forces since they first moved into the western end of the United States island chain in early June. For their occupation of at least three islands—Kiska, Attu and Agattu, all more than 585 nautical miles west of Dutch Harbor—they have suffered:

Six destroyers, 1 transport and 1 cruiser sunk; 1 destroyer probably sunk; and 4 cruisers, 2 destroyers, 1 aircraft carrier, 1 gunboat and 1 transport damaged—18 ships in all.

Bombing Attacks On Ships and Camps

In addition, the Navy reported in a summary communiqué of Aleutian action issued July 17 that several bombing attacks had been made on enemy ships and shore camps up to that time with undetermined results and that at least seven enemy aircraft had been destroyed in the early days of the campaign.

American losses have been reported as consisting only of "a number" of aircraft and of the damage to shore installations caused by enemy air raids on Dutch Harbor, Fort Mears, and Fort Glenn, July 3 and 4.

Of the enemy's known ship casualties to date, almost half have been the result of United States submarine action and all but two of the actual known sinkings have been caused by torpedoes.

The subs, which already had given a good account of themselves in slashing away at the enemy's Western Pacific supply lines, went into action in the Aleutians on July 4, when they sank three destroyers and left a fourth "burning fiercely." The following day they torpedoed another destroyer which was reported as "believed sunk."

Those actions and the latest three sinkings have raised the total of American sub successes in the Pacific, as reported by the Navy since the start of the war, to 50 ships sunk, 14 probably sunk and 13 damaged.

RAF Bombs Crete:

Allied Bombers Blast Supplies for Rommel

Allied bombers and fighters ranged far over and beyond the El Alamein Front Tuesday to attack large concentrations of Axis vehicles and to bomb General Field Marshal Erwin Rommel's supply base in Crete. Meanwhile the desert ground fighting settled into artillery dueling, British general headquarters reported today.

Suda Bay, Crete, was attacked "in force" and direct hits were scored on two vessels, the communiqué reported. A near miss was scored on a larger ship and a pier was set afire.

In the central sector of the 40-mile desert front, Allied bombers attacked a concentration of about 1,000 Axis vehicles and started many fires, the communiqué said.

Large forces of German parachute troops have been reported concentrated on Crete.

Coastal roads west of El Alamein also came in for attention from the Royal Air Force as Marshal Rommel moved up reinforcements of infantry in trucks. The motorized infantry was described as "badly dispersed."

The air action ranged over the entire 40-mile battleline and at dusy bombers attacked vehicles in the southern sector.

RAF bombers continued to batter Tobruk, Marshal Rommel's supply port in Libya.

Duisburg Bombed:

300 RAF Planes Attack Ruhr Cities

Duisburg Bombed

The Air Ministry announced today that many large and widespread fires were started in an attack Tuesday night on Duisburg, Germany, by the Royal Air Force during widespread operations from which 13 bombers failed to return.

An RAF informant said more than 300 planes took part in the assault upon the German industrial center. They were favored by good bombing weather.

Duisburg, a large industrial town at the junction of the Rhine and Ruhr Rivers, was the main objective among targets in the Ruhr Valley. It was last raided at night on July 13, and the Germans announced it was attacked by daylight on July 18.

Ruhr Valley centers had been under attack by daylight on July 16, 17, and 18 in an effort to curtail their contributions to Hitler's war machine.

A communiqué said German aircraft dropped a few bombs at scattered points in the east of England Tuesday night, causing some damage, and one raiding bomber was destroyed.

Losses at Sea:

Axis Submarines Sink 4 More Ships

The United States Navy reported on Tuesday the sinking of four more vessels by Axis submarines.

These included two American merchantmen, a small British cargo carrier, and a Portuguese fishing craft, shelled in daylight despite the fact it flew flags attesting to its neutral registry and bore others painted on its sides.

The newly announced sinkings raised to 394 the unofficial Associated Press tabulation of announced or reported Western Atlantic submarine victims since Pearl Harbor.

The Navy said the sinking of the Portuguese vessel in the North Atlantic June 5 was the first submarine attack in the Atlantic on a craft of that neutral country.

Two of the crew were known killed and 34 others were missing, Capt. Silvio Ramalheira and seven other survivors reported on reaching a New England port.

The captain said that besides the painted Portuguese flags and a banner at the masthead, other flags were broken out when the firing began and that, while bound for the Greenland fishing banks for codfish, he purposely had avoided the Atlantic danger zone proclaimed by the Nazis at the start of the war.

Survivors sailed 400 miles in 11 days in lifeboats before they were picked up by a Coast Guard vessel.

Three Axis submarines trapped the small British ship some 650 miles off the Atlantic Coast six weeks ago and, shelling it from three angles, took three hours and 20 minutes to sink it.

Kienteh Retaken:

Chinese Win 5-Day Battle for City

The Chinese have recaptured Kienteh, 65 miles southwest of Hangchow, main Japanese base in Chekiang Province, after a five-day battle which ended Sunday, the High Command announced today.

The war bulletin said fighting was continuing around the Chekiang coast port of Wenchow from which the Chinese are trying to drive the invaders for a second time.

The Chinese said they were gaining an upper hand in the fight and had cut Japanese lines of communications around the port.

Kienteh, on the Tsientang River, was one of the first towns seized by the Japanese when they opened their Chekiang offensive in mid-May.

Heavy fighting also was reported at Lanchi, on the Chekiang-Kiangsi Railway, 20 miles south of Kienteh. There, the communiqué said, Chinese repulsed a sortie by the Japanese garrison, inflicting 200 casualties.

In Eastern Kiangsi, Chinese have attacked Japanese positions southwest of Kwangfeng, killing a number of Japanese, the High Command reported.

U. S. Bombers Sink Two Japanese Ships

Meanwhile, fighter - escorted bombers of the United States Air Force in China sank two Japanese ships of 1,000 to 2,000 tons each Tuesday and returned to base undamaged, Lieut. Gen. Joseph H. Stilwell's headquarters announced.

The raid was centered upon the river port of Kiukiang, southeast of Hankow and due north of Nanchang, main Japanese advance base in Kiangsi Province.

Chinese spokesmen appealed to the United States for still more planes and more arms, and pledged to draw the soldiers to use them from China's vast manpower at a rate of 2,000,000 new conscripts a year for the next three years.

Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek's High Command announced, meanwhile, that the fight for the Chekiang Coast port of Wenchow had not ended with its recapture last Friday by the Japanese in a counterattack on Chinese troops who drove them out of the city several days earlier.

It reported that the Chinese still held Juian, 15 miles south of Wenchow, and were mopping up the remnants of Japanese forces driven from that city four days ago.

The Chinese said they had recaptured Lingchwan in Southern Shansi Province. They also reported repulsing and taking a heavy toll of cavalry and infantry reinforcements the Japanese sent to the aid of their hard-pressed garrisons at Tachuyuan and Tatoyuan in Southern Honan Province.

Japanese on Move:

Transport Bombed Off New Guinea

Allied bombers attacked a Japanese convoy edging along the Papuan coast of New Guinea Tuesday and scored a direct hit on one transport, a communiqué said.

This might mean that the Japanese were trying to extend their holdings southeastward from Salamaua and Lae, but no official interpretation was forthcoming immediately.

The convoy was located off Ambasi Buna which is about 100 miles across the Papuan Peninsula from the Allied base of Port Moresby.

MacArthur Attends Australian Parley

SYDNEY, Australia, July 22 (AP)—Gen. Douglas MacArthur conferred today with Peter Fraser, Prime Minister of New Zealand; John Curtin, Australian Prime Minister, and other high officials.

Neither the subject nor the scene of the meeting were disclosed. It was the first time General MacArthur had talked with Mr. Fraser since assuming supreme command of Allied forces in the Southwest Pacific.

Patrick J. Hurley, United States Minister to New Zealand, and Admiral Herbert F. Leary, Commander of Allied naval forces, attended the conference.

Tide of Retribution Rising Against Axis Oppressions

Continued from Page 1

ticularly Italian garrisons are virtually under siege in towns like Ljubljana, Celje, and Klovac.

[The British Radio in a broadcast picked up by CBS in New York said General Mikhailovitch's men had destroyed an important oil pipe line in Albania and had interrupted service on the Skopije-Sofia railway in Yugoslavia.]

The tendency of all able-bodied people who can make it is to join General Mikhailovitch's ever-growing army, built up around a strong nucleus of the regular troops he had with him when he defied the Germans, retired to the mountain strongholds and began his own hit-and-run war with the Nazis.

Keeps Nazis in Croatia

These guerrilla tactics, conducted with a skill and courage that yielded increasingly valuable results, have been succeeded in some places by sustained battles in which Axis troops have had heavy losses.

One beneficial effect of this from the Italian viewpoint—say the Yugoslavs bitterly—is that it compels the Nazis to keep a quarter-million Fascist soldiers in Croatia instead of whistling them up for service in Russia.

Indeed, it is declared quite seriously that the Italians are so anxious to preserve this state of affairs that they go out of their way to provoke local revolts so they can indulge in lurid reprisals and prove the necessity for a big military establishment in Yugoslavia.

End of War in '43 Seen Possible By Churchill's Son

NEW YORK, July 22 (AP)—Capt. Randolph Churchill, son of the British Prime Minister, predicted today that "if we're lucky" the United Nations would win the war by the end of next year, "and if we're unlucky then we'll win by the end of 1944."

"We, the British, were only one quarter ready for this war," Captain Churchill said at a press conference. "Germany prepared for 20 years for this war. The English have not been as clever in this war as the enemy.

"We have been largely enthusiastic amateurs in this war as compared to professional military men. We still have a lot to learn, but we are learning fast and we are going to win."

Captain Churchill, who commands a British parachute formation, reached here yesterday from Egypt, where he suffered an automobile accident last May.

Captain Churchill said that he took a hopeful view of the Egyptian situation.

"I think Rommel has shot his bolt," he said. "Whatever help he wants must come from Russia—and I don't think he's going to get it. One thing I'd like to say about that Egyptian campaign was the extraordinary calm and loyalty of the Egyptians. Even when the going got tough, their loyalty was unswerving—a tremendous vindication of 70 years of loyalty to the United Kingdom.

"The 88-millimeter anti-tank guns the Germans used were terrific. We couldn't match them. But tremendous reinforcements from this country—superior tanks, guns—are reaching us out there and I am extremely hopeful of the result."

Captain Churchill said that there was no American fighter plane that compared to the efficiency of the German Messerschmitt 109-F but that American long-range bombers did a better job than done by any German bomber.

"Remember, I'm talking about what has happened in the past few weeks—and your production here and back in Britain is remedying that situation, fast," he said. "The Spitfire V fighter, for instance, is a superior plane now reaching Egypt."

CAB Plans New Rules To Aid Safety in Air

WASHINGTON, July 22 (AP)—The Civil Aeronautics Board reported yesterday that the crash of a Transcontinental & Western Air plane near Las Vegas, Nev., Jan. 16, in which Actress Carole Lombard, 18 other passengers, and the three crew members were killed, probably resulted from failure of the pilot to follow the proper course.

The big air liner crashed into Potosi Mountain, which the CAB said was on an "improper" flight course between Las Vegas and Burbank, Calif.

The CAB said its investigation of the accident has indicated the need for "more precise and specific operational procedure and regulatory standards with respect to contact night flight."

It is considering regulations which would require night flights to fly at an altitude not less than 1,000 feet above the highest obstacle within 10 miles, the CAB said.

Latest advices tell, however, of an impending big call on the Italians to reinforce the Germans in Russia.

[The foregoing would seem to be borne out by the following British Radio broadcast, also picked up in New York by CBS:

"A spokesman of the Italian Radio declared that Italy is contributing considerably to the Axis war effort by fighting against the guerrilla forces of General Mikhailovitch. The fight is, as the radio speaker put it, 'a task demanding great sacrifices.' The number of Italian casualties is proof of this."]

Situation in Croatia

Although in Croatia there is estimated to be a quarter-million Italians and only 10,000 Germans, exclusive of the Gestapo and SS men, Nazis are installed in all key positions in Yugoslavia.

They run the railways except in the south, where the "Patriots" are too strong and persistent for them, they control the factories even in centers garrisoned by Italians, and they have command of all main food stores.

Between them the Axis partners do not leave the Yugoslavs with a great deal to eat, and in Dalmatia the food situation is described as desperate.

General Mihailovitch and his men, a well-equipped, well-disciplined, and well-directed force, are causing a constant drain on resources the Axis needs for the Russian campaign.

Not only have the Yugoslavs been engaging at least 17 Italian divisions with Hungarian and Bulgarian support, but they are now reported to have started menacing the Nazis' supplies of Rumanian oil, transported by barge on the Danube.

Having been unable to cope with the irrepressible "Patriots" by military measures the Hungarians, Italians and Germans have resorted to the policy of seizing defenseless Yugoslav civilians as hostages, treating them with the utmost cruelty in an unavailing attempt to blackmail the troops into submission.

Excesses by Hungarians

In the Hungarian Parliament it was admitted recently that "there have been deplorable developments in the course of which certain Hungarian officials were moved to commit excesses. In this fashion persons in Novisad, entirely unconnected with the military or political situation became victims."

The Yugoslav version of this euphemistic indictment is that several hundred innocent Novisad citizens were taken in January to the banks of the Danube and were thrown in through holes cut in the ice.

Opposition to the Nazis increases, not diminishes, with each fresh vicious move to quell it. And fighting flared up last week with renewed intensity throughout Bosnia and Montenegro and part of Croatia at news of reprisals taken in Zagreb for the killing of the Gestapo Chief there, Major Helm.

Random shooting and grenade throwing cost the lives of 700 citizens when Gestapo men conducted random reprisals on the streets of the Capital in the only area that is believed here to be under effective Axis control.

No phase of the war has caused greater anti-Axis revulsion than the trampling down of innocent civilians.

U. S. Being Prepared For Second Front Action

Continued from Page 1

the Allies can open a second front against Germany. This could be expected to take the form of a Japanese attack on Siberia of which the Soviets are acutely apprehensive.

One participant of the Pacific War Council reported afterwards that "We worked out procedure to be followed to assure that China puts up the best fight that can be put up."

3. At a time when offensive action is conceivably imminent, the United States is achieving a greater unification in the command of all its armed forces in President Roosevelt's appointment of Admiral William D. Leahy as Chief of Staff to the Commander in Chief (the President)—a post which is unprecedented in American military annals.

The purpose of the appointment is to provide a closer co-ordination of the war plans of the Army and Navy and to give the President an over-all military aide who, responsible only to the President, will take much of the burden from Mr. Roosevelt's shoulders. This does not mean that the President will play a lesser role in the strategic conduct of the war, but that he will be freed to apply his energies to the largest decisions.

Mr. Roosevelt described Admiral Leahy, recently Ambassador to Vichy, as a military officer in whom he had great confidence and indicated that he would aid the President in digesting, summarizing, and analyzing a great mass of material with which he has been coping single-handedly.

Shuns Second Front

4. At his Tuesday afternoon press conference Mr. Roosevelt was carefully and persistently uncommunicative on all questions relating to the second-front conferences reported to be in progress in London between American and British officials and parried all requests for any word of any kind on any phase of the talks. Mr. Roosevelt was denying nothing: he was admitting nothing; he just wasn't talking at all and this could be highly suggestive because it has been evident all along that when the time came for action there would be no talk about it. A few weeks ago the White House was openly encouraging speculation on second-front possibilities. Not so today.

5. The President plainly agrees with Mr. Litvinoff when the Russian Ambassador says that the United Nations are today facing the most critical stage of the war and he is authorizing Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, to broadcast an address to the nation Thursday evening from 9:30 to 10:15 o'clock to emphasize the seriousness of the war at this moment.

Of Great Importance

The President told correspondents that he had gone over the whole address with the Secretary and characterized as an able and conclusive survey of the world situation. He explained that the speech would discuss what victory will mean in terms of human security, liberty and civilization. He said that Secretary Hull's message would be of importance to every man, woman and child not only in the United States but all over the world.

The full importance of Admiral Leahy's appointment as Chief-of-Staff to the Commander-in-Chief remains to be shown in experience. It is potentially very important and there are many who see in it the formation of something approaching very nearly to a supreme commander of the American forces.

Since constitutionally the President is over all the armed services, the Chief-of-Staff of the Commander-in-Chief could potentially be over the combined chiefs of staff of the Army and Navy.

Aid for China

In its immediate field of the Far Eastern theater, the Pacific War Council drafted a strategy and procedure by which the United Nations can bring to bear their greatest aid in bolstering China's war effort.

After the meeting at the White House, Walter Nash, New Zealand Minister, foresaw the prospect of increasing support reaching the Chinese. He added with emphasis that "we know how to get the stuff in, how much, when and where we are going to put it, and what's going to happen.

Mr. Nash described the session as "one of the most interesting hours we have had since we have been in Council."

Dr. Soong gave the Council a detailed analysis of the present Chinese military position, using large war maps to give members a more graphic understanding of the present situation in the Far East.

"I told the Council the position of our fighting lines, the routes of communication into China and some of our problems," Mr. Soong told newspapermen.

Mr. Soong said he also outlined "some possibilities of developing the situation there in our favor."

When asked whether the survey of the Chinese situation and the subsequent planning included exploration of possible Japanese threats against Siberia, Mr. Soong replied, "I would rather not answer that question."

Dill to Join Talks?

LONDON, July 22 (AP)—Speculation on the opening of a second European front against Hitler was sharpened today by reports that Sir John Dill, Britain's chief military representative in the United States, was returning soon, presumably to join discussions among Prime Minister Winston Churchill and high leaders of the British and American armed services.

General Dill's job is one of liaison between the United States and British General Staffs, a fact which unofficial British quarters seized upon to link him with second-front speculation.

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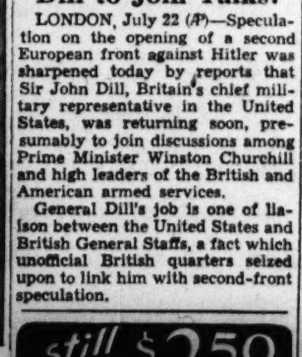

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Two Dutch Girls at Breakfast Impressed American Raider

SEATTLE, Wash., July 22 (AP)—The sight of two Dutch girls, sitting near a window of a second-story apartment in The Hague calmly eating their breakfast, acted to quiet the nerves of one American flier on his first raid over German territory.

Seeing the two girls "eased my nerves, and I laughed to myself," Lieut. Leo Hawel, Jr., one of the airmen who participated in the first American raid on German-occupied territory July 4, wrote his father.

The former University of Washington journalism student said that on the way over his foot kept jumping on the rudder pedal so he could hardly keep it taut, and that he kept repeating to himself: "Evasive action . . . dive and zoom . . . twist and turn . . . dive and zoom! Out-fox 'em! Everything depends on everything!"

Lieutenant Hawel's letter continued:

"We took off early Saturday morning, at about 7 o'clock. We were to raid each of four German airdromes in Holland. Mine was Valkenburg, about five miles north of The Hague, and about a mile and a half west of Leiden.

"We were warned especially to keep clear of The Hague, because it was the hottest spot on the Dutch coast. Something like 300 anti-aircraft and machine-gun emplacements were around and inside that city.

"Faulty navigation by the lead ship, however, brought us right smack over The Hague. We came in at about eight or nine feet over the water and, in spread formation, using very violent evasive action—twisting, turning, changing altitude every three seconds to put the enemy guns off their sights—we screeched through the main streets of The Hague, dashing almost 300 miles an hour.

"I guess our low-level took them completely by surprise, because we got very little flak there. I remember once, looking through the side window, I saw two girls in a second-story apartment in The Hague, sitting there and eating breakfast. It eased my nerves and I laughed to myself.

"I had to duck under some telephone wires to avoid hitting them, and, on the other side of the wires, was a church steeple towering 'way above me. I put my ship in a vertical bank to avoid hitting it."

"It took just about one minute to get through The Hague. The people didn't bother to run; they did not know we were there until we had gone.

"The airdrome itself was so beautifully camouflaged we didn't recognize it until we were right on top of it. . . . I saw square ahead of us a flak tower, its guns gleaming in the early morning sun. I yelled to my gunner 'Open up fire!' and pressed my own trigger, coming at it with our front guns wide open. I sprayed lead all the way across the field and into the barracks ahead of me.

"I could see shells coming past me from the ground. They loomed like roman candles.

"Two American planes were shot down. One was seen to burst into pieces a few feet from the ground. The other, it was gathered, spun in when a shell knocked it out of control. An RAF boy got 35 miles out to sea when a Messerschmitt 109 shot him down."

The rest of the six American and six British bombers returned safely.

Blackout Lapse Admitted By Munitions Minister

HULL, Quebec, July 22 (AP)—The Munitions Minister, C. D. Howe, was fined $10 yesterday for violation of blackout regulations.

He pleaded guilty to an ARP warden's charge of striking a match during a test blackout here last month.

Sabotage in France Slows Arms for Germany

Nonviolent activities put brakes on factory output despite severity of Gestapo.

By Egon Kaskeline
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Sabotage continues to occur almost daily in France. According to reports reaching London from the occupied territory, one of the three most important underground organizations alone has carried out more than 1,200 damaging acts against airplanes, electric power plants, bridges, war materials and factories working for Germany.

The severity of German retaliation has caused the French saboteurs to modify their methods somewhat. They are relying more and more on a kind of nonviolent sabotage which is harder to detect than more direct methods, but which at the same time succeeds in slowing down armament production for Germany.

Production orders issued by the German authorities are delayed or deliberately misunderstood. Telegrams sent to the factories disappeared. Railway freight cars transporting essential parts to assembly centers are mysteriously dispatched to wrong destinations. French workers in armament plants show their inventive spirit in curtailing the production program. These saboteurs will remove or destroy some identification tags or alter the specifications in a blueprint and they will succeed in disturbing the assembly line in a big factory.

Usually even the Gestapo will be unable to determine whether these disturbances were caused by accident or by ill will. Inferior assembly work is often not revealed until the new truck taken to the road breaks down or until the new plane crashes in flames.

Gestapo Control Widened

However, if the organizations of French resistance have improved their methods of hoodwinking Nazi supervision, the Gestapo likewise has not been idle. Gestapo control over French factories has been greatly extended and the German police now work in close collaboration with the French secret police, the Sûreté Nationale. French factories are surrounded by German sentries, special German test offices have been set up and many stool-pigeons, mostly plain-clothes agents of the French police, have been introduced to work at the assembly-lines.

As many French-made planes were destroyed while being tested, the German authorities ordered test flights to be made by French pilots or, if French aviators were not available, by German test pilots accompanied by the French manager of the factory and by a delegate of the workers. When mass strikes occurred in one of the big French plants, the Gestapo arrested the strike-leaders and, at the same time, closed down all food-stores in the neighborhood of the factory. In many cases the starving workers were obliged to give in.

The Germans who succeeded in crushing Communist agitation in their own factories and who, moreover, are themselves experts in the organization of sabotage are dangerous foes for the underground groups in the French factories.

Loss Put at 20 Per Cent

If the Gestapo has been unable to destroy organized resistance, it has, nevertheless, succeeded in limiting the damage done by sabotage acts. In spite of the heroic resistance on part of the French workers' organizations, French factories turn out tanks, planes, guns, ammunition for the German army in increasing numbers. It is very difficult to evaluate the extent in which sabotage has slowed down France's armament production in Germany's service. Reports coming from France, estimated the loss in production through sabotage at about 20 per cent.

The Nazis are also attempting to check the influence of the underground movement by winning over French industrial workers to collaboration. In granting special advantages, especially higher pay, to workers in key factories or in coal pits, they endeavor to divide the French working class and to create a privileged labor section.

In the beginning, French workers remained uninterested in high overtime payments. In France, today, money cannot buy many essential goods. The Nazis, however, succeeded much better when they introduced overtime payments in form of canned food.

The French worker who knew that his wife and his children were starving was tempted by this possibility to improve his insufficient food ration. According to German reports, output in French factories has considerably increased since the Germans set up this system of payment which speculates on the starvation of the French families.

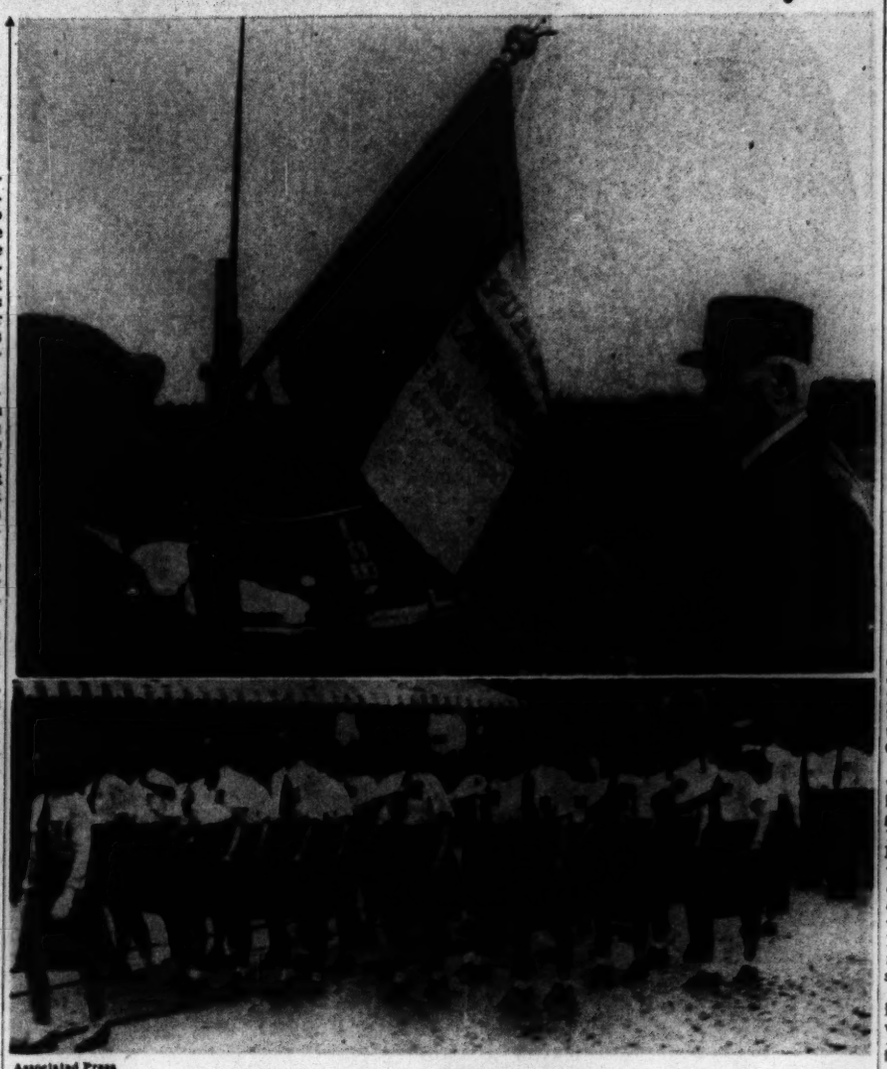
Removal to Germany

Today, the Nazis helped by Vichy's Chief of Government, Pierre Laval, are attempting to deal a crushing blow to the movement of resistance among the French workers. In evacuating hundreds of thousands of French workers, whose factories will be closed down, to German plants, Hitler not only finds much-needed manpower but at the same time deals a blow at the net-work of underground groups which defy his power. Foreign workers will be more easily controlled in German factories where, since 1933, close supervision of all labor has been set up.

Yet the transplanting of French workers to Germany which probably soon will become compulsory is likely to be two-sided in its effects. While weakening the resistance movement in the French factories and diminishing the danger of sabotage, the Nazis, at the same time, will introduce many avowed enemies of Fascism in the heart of their war-production plants.

The French underground organizations will be only too glad to extend the work of their sabotage groups right into the center of Germany's industrial power and to propagate anti-Fascist ideals to the German worker.

The art of sabotage, of course, is a French invention and it is in France that it has reached its highest degree of perfection. It was during the German occupation of France in 1870-71 that French workers threw their heavy wooden shoes (sabot) into the machines of French textile factories, thus originating both the word and the practice of sabotage.



Associated Press

Pétain Reviews Past and Present

Upper: Chief of State Marshal Philippe Pétain holds the flag of his World War I regiment as he attends a military review at Camp Fay Segry, near Chateauroux. In the trying days of 1916, it was Marshal Pétain's "They Shall Not Pass" that rallied his countrymen in the Battle of Verdun. Lower: Feminine members of the French Legion and Volunteers of National Revolution march past the reviewing stand at Toulouse during a parade reviewed by Marshal Pétain in June. A large picture of the Marshal stands atop the reviewing stand covering.

Switch to Air-Cooled Engine For Luftwaffe Revives Issue

Wide World-Associated Press

The argument over the air-cooled radial engine vs. the liquid-cooled in-line engine for combat planes has been revived by the Nazis' switch to an air-cooled engine in their latest-type Focke-Wulf 190 fighter.

The Aeroplane, authoritative British aviation journal, reports that the appearance of the Focke-Wulf 190H with a BMW-801 engine is likely to produce "a great deal of trouble" for the RAF.

There are conflicting reports on this Nazi development, but both appear to agree on one point—that, unless the British have new equipment in operation of which they have given no detail so far, the German fighter surpasses in speed and maneuverability, if not in fire power, any single-engined fighter plane now based in Britain.

New Types for RAF

Possibly the balance has been readjusted, or will be shortly, by new RAF types such as the Hawker Typhoon and the twin-engined Westland Whirlwind, or the newly - improved Spitfire. Meanwhile the FW-190H is given a 20 to 25 mile-per-hour edge over the present Spitfire and Hurricanes.

It achieves much of this through the new engine, first air-cooled type the Germans are known to have put in a fighter and apparently already in quantity production. Part of the credit, however, also appears due to painstaking manufacture of the entire plane, with particular emphasis on the elimination of any obstructions that might act as a drag. Nazi designers and engineers have done such excellent work on this one feature, according to one American source, that from it alone the Focke-Wulf may get an additional five or 10 miles per hour.

Attention to Detail

There is no indication anywhere that the Germans are running shy either of skilled manpower or of essential materials. The BMW-801 engine itself is put together with exceptional attention to detail—more so, in some respects, than American manufacturers would care to pay or consider worthwhile—and shows excellent workmanship.

It is credited variously with 1,580 to 2,000 horsepower. While United States manufacturers are known to be producing radial engines of better than 2,000 horsepower, these apparently have not been put into any fighter plane that has seen action so far in the European theater.

The British, in favoring liquid-cooled engines, have done so because it doesn't have the air-cooled's large frontal area and thus lends itself more easily to streamlining. On the other side is the argument that the air-cooled power plant is considerably less vulnerable.

RAF Has School To Toughen Its Ground Personnel

Recorded by CBS

LONDON, July 22—The Royal Air Force-Army co-operation command "now has a school to toughen its non-operational personnel so as to be ready for the enemy if ever their airdromes are attacked," the BBC reported in a radiocast recorded at the CBS short wave listening station.

These RAF clerks, fitters, armorers and others, who only a few months ago were probably shop assistants, bank clerks or tram drivers are just given a few days preliminary training in the handling of firearms, BBC said.

Then they're put through a gruelling assault course and under fire they have to negotiate a series of pits and ditches, wire entanglements, streams, rope bridges and ladders. To hurry them up harmless bombs simulate actual warfare.

Ban on Communist Party And Papers Lifted in India

LONDON, July 22 (AP) — The Government of India has lifted its ban on the Communist Party of India, and will permit resumption of publication of the party's newspapers, the National Front and the New Age.

The British action in removing the prohibition, imposed July 23, 1934, occurred after the Communist Party of India had declared its official policy now is in line with the Communist Party of England, and that it regards the war as a people's war which merits the support of the people of India.

An India Office statement added that the Government of India and provincial governments released from prison a number of Communists who desired to assist the war effort. Such liberations, it was stated, will be accelerated.

Communist Issue

OTTAWA, July 22 (AP)—The Canadian House of Commons will receive a committee report tomorrow recommending the restoration to the Communist Party of Canada to legal status, and a wide-open debate is expected on the proposal which already has caused the resignation of the Chairman of the Committee on Defense of Canada Regulations.

The Communist Party, along with several other organizations, has been listed as an illegal organization in Canada since May 15, 1940, and its Secretary, Tim Buck, is liable to arrest under a warrant held by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police. Mr. Buck disappeared at the beginning of the war and his whereabouts is unknown, although letters have been received from him by various persons.

Debate on the committee report is not expected until next week when its acceptance will be asked. The recommendation was made over the objection of the Fisheries Minister J. E. Michaud, Chairman, who resigned.

H. B. McKinnon, Ontario Liberal, was named to succeed him and will present the report, which also recommends legal status for the banned organizations of the International Bible Students, Jehovah's Witnesses, and the Ukrainian Labor Farmer Temple Association.

The Communist Party has some 18,000 members in Canada. Approximately 75 members have been interned under Defense of Canada Regulations, but their status would not be involved in Parliament's action on the recommendation. They were interned on the grounds they had advocated policies threatening Canadian institutions.

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U. S. Casualties Total 44,143 Since War Began, Report Says

WASHINGTON, July 22 (AP)—The Office of War Information announced last night that United States armed forces have suffered 44,143 casualties—killed, wounded and missing—since the start of the war.

The total includes 4,801 killed, 3,218 wounded and 36,124 missing.

The figure, which includes the casualties at Pearl Harbor and all those up to date, represents the combined losses of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, Coast Guard and the Philippine Scouts.

In addition, 1,022 Navy officers and men were reported prisoners of war. Of these, 301 were Navy personnel and 721 Marines. Only 20 of the Army personnel listed as "missing" have been officially reported as prisoners.

"The bulk of Army casualties fall into the category of missing," the OWI said, "and since most of these were at Bataan and Corregidor in the Philippines, and in Java, they are believed to be prisoners of war. No definite report as to their status, however, has been received from the International Red Cross."

The casualties by services:

Army—Killed, 902; wounded, 1,413; missing, 17,452.

Philippine scouts—Killed, 479; wounded, 754; missing, 11,000.

Navy—Killed, 3,420; wounded, 1,051; missing, 7,672.

Prisoners of war:

Navy—Officers, 52; enlisted men, 249.

Marine corps—Officers, 40; enlisted men, 681.

Coast guard—None.

Total Navy prisoners of war, 1,022.

"The Army reports that of 1,413 wounded, at least 475 have fully recovered and returned to duty."

Britain Is Urged To Reopen Case Of Tokyo Agent

LONDON, July 22 (AP)—Admiral Sir Roger Keyes appealed to British Home Secretary Herbert Morrison in the House of Commons yesterday to reconsider the case of F. J. Rutland, a former RAF squadron leader who was interned here shortly after the Pearl Harbor attack "for alleged hostile associations" with the Japanese in Washington.

Sir Roger said Mr. Rutland was a Japanese agent in the United States for five years.

"I am not concerned in defending his activities during those five years," he said, but then pointed out that Mr. Rutland, on the recommendation of American naval intelligence, last year was flown to Britain where he offered "his wide experience in Japan" to British authorities.

This offer was rejected, Sir Roger said, although it might have been of considerable aid to British naval intelligence "which seemed to have been pretty poor."

Mr. Rutland was a flier in the last war, and while piloting what was described as "a very hazardous contraption" first spotted the German Fleet off Jutland. He was awarded the Distinguished Service Cross for that exploit.

British Airdromes For U. S. Warplanes

LONDON, July 22 (AP)—Several new airdromes have been built in Great Britain to accommodate the growing United States Army air forces, it was disclosed by reliable sources today.

Members of the American air forces are seen in increasing numbers all over Britain, and the first bombers bearing the U. S. insignia already have appeared over London.

The U. S. Army air forces, however, will include not only bombers, but fighters and reconnaissance planes as well.

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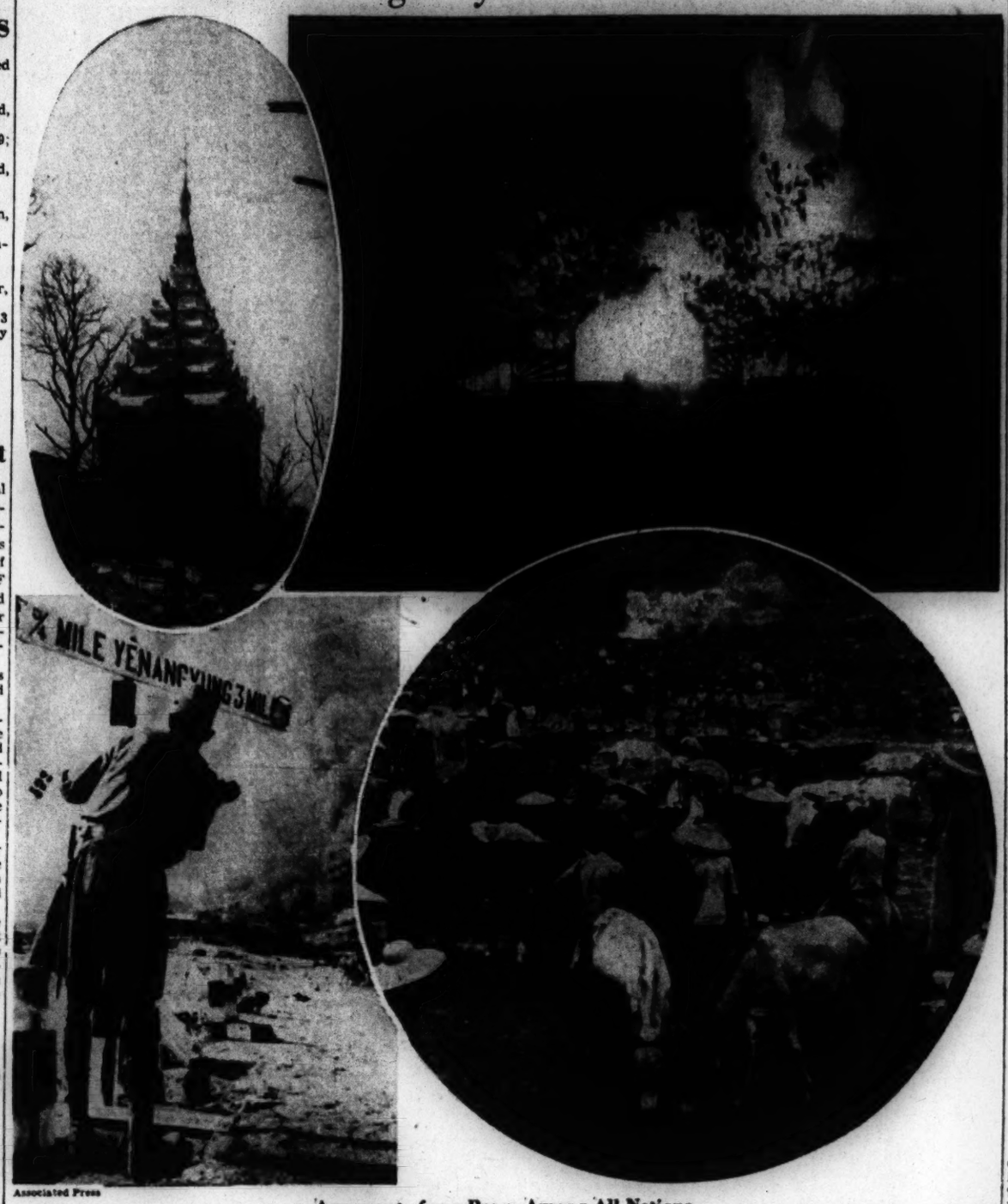

Associated Press

Arguments for a Peace Among All Nations

Debris is piled high in the streets of Mandalay after the bombing by the Japanese, the havoc increased by the scorched earth policy of the evacuating British, and the work of "fifth columnists" and looters. At upper right flames are seen eating at thousands of gallons of gasoline fired by the British when it was seen that the city of Yenangyuang could no longer be held against the Japanese. The signpost shown at lower left was hurriedly removed as the Japanese approached. Despite all the turmoil and destruction the Horse Fair at Tali (lower right), a few miles from the Burma Road, is not kept from its annual celebration. And so the lights and shadows of conquest color the world picture.

War of Aleutian Mists Game of 'Blindman's Buff'

A first-hand account of American operations against the Japanese in the outer reaches of the Aleutian Islands is contained in the following copyrighted dispatch by Keith Wheeler, staff correspondent of the Chicago Times, who has been at sea with the United States Pacific Fleet. Mr. Wheeler discloses that the Japanese activities in the Aleutians have been in greater force than has been generally supposed and he tells in detail of the almost insuperable obstacles to military and aerial action provided by the weather. The article was released through the Associated Press.

AT SEA WITH THE U. S. PACIFIC FLEET, June 18 (Delayed)—The war of the Aleutian mists has begun again after three days of storms and glue-thick fogs. United States bombers sank a Jap transport with a direct hit and six near misses. It was the first contact since June 14 when the fog broke long enough for eight of this command's Catalina flying boats to drop through the clouds over Kiska and dump six tons of dynamite on the Japanese ships lying there.

According to my information, the day's endeavors brought the box score in this odd 15-day-old campaign to this:

Two Japanese submarines and one transport certainly destroyed; one heavy cruiser torpedoed and probably sunk; three cruisers set afire of six hit by bombs; one destroyer set afire; two transports hit; several four-engine patrol seaplanes destroyed; one cruiser plane, one Mitsubishi bomber and several Zero fighters shot down.

This strange war in the northern latitudes has developed into a grim game of blindman's buff.

Heavy Concentration

The Japanese are moving into these waters with as heavy a concentration of combat ships, transports and aircraft as they've assembled anywhere but Midway. Their cruisers and destroyers and two or more aircraft carriers provided for this show grope about in the interminable fogs.

Through the same waters, but as shut off as though we occupied another ocean, the ship on which I am an observer proceeds about its mysterious affairs.

It is a slow and painful business, for though daylight runs 20 hours a day and the nights are never really dark, the fog is always here.

There has been no contact between surface ships since June 1.

Cape Cheerful

The battle began June 3, when the enemy sent 15 fighters and 13 Mitsubishi bombers across Cape Cheerful to bomb Dutch Harbor in two waves several hours apart. Before the day was out, Navy Catalinas located an enemy carrier and its attendant ships off the south coast of Unalaska.

On the second day, the Catalinas led Army bombers through the fog to two carriers 250 miles south of Umnak Island.

A torpedo-carrying B-26 bomber established contact long enough to attack. Instead of going into the water, where it could arm itself, the torpedo dropped on the carrier's flight deck, and worked as much destruction as a 2,000-pound weight can work anywhere it happens to fall. It did not explode.

Meanwhile Japanese ships, submarines and airplanes popped up with bewildering frequency all along the chain, as far eastward as Unimak Pass and the Shumagin Islands. The Shumagins lie under the Alaskan peninsula, 200 miles toward the mainland from the tip.

The Japanese attacked Dutch Harbor again, inflicting some damage and a few casualties but the weather was too bad for a full-scale attack.

Over Heavy Cruiser

Our first sizable lick at the enemy was the accomplishment of two B-26 bombers that suddenly found themselves out of the mist and sitting over a 10-gun heavy cruiser. They attacked and hit her bow and stern with two torpedoes. It appeared, they reported laconically, as though "destruction seemed certain."

The next day a Japanese submarine committed an error of judgment and surfaced 15 miles southeast of Egg Island, almost under the bow of one of our ships. The ship promptly tossed over four depth charges. Following the last attack, the sub broached, rolled over and went down.

From then until June 11 the weather continued "progressively worse" in the aerographer's words and what contacts developed were few and brief.

On June 10 we discovered our visitors were still with us, for the weather broke long enough for the Catalinas to take a look at Kiska Harbor and Attu.

Shuttle Service

Since then our planes have been running a shuttle service of bombers with everything that will fly to Kiska and have gas enough to get home.

On June 11, the weather was better than usual—cloudy and overcast with only ravelings of fog blanking out stretches of sea and land below.

Singly and in flights of two or three, the workhorse Catalinas slid across the mile-high peak of Kiska volcano and down on the ships in the harbor. That day one heavy cruiser, two light cruisers, a single destroyer and half-a-dozen transports lay anchored there.

Five Liberators launched the first concentrated attack. They came down to 1,800 feet where they could see to work. The Japanese threw up an umbrella of antiaircraft and one Liberator caught a chunk apparently in the bomb load and blew up.

The remaining four planes revised their technique and climbed to 18,000 to drop their loads. As they left, one heavy cruiser lay flaming in the harbor.

Sub Caught on Surface

Before the day was over the Catalinas made seven separate attacks. One Catalina caught a submarine on the surface enroute. The sub broke up and sank without firing a shot.

Another Catalina got two near misses on a large destroyer with 500-pounders and another did the same with a light cruiser.

In the harbor that day three of Japan's huge Kawanishi four-engine flying boats lay moored. One Catalina dropped low enough to strafe the cumbersome flying hayracks and left them burning.

By night Kiska's harbor held five heavy cruisers, two light cruisers, ten destroyers, two submarines, nine cargo and transport vessels, and a dozen Kawanishi flying boats, seaplane and land-based observation and fighter aircraft haunted the murky sky. Other ships were sighted arriving from the south.

Near Misses

The fog closed in tight and stayed most of the day and bombers had to drop their loads through mist. When the mist rolled back two Catalinas dropped down to a thousand feet and dumped a pair of heavy bombs each on a destroyer and light cruiser. All were punishing near misses.

Now and then a 500-pounder dropped on Kiska would connect with a ship despite the most miserable bombing conditions in the history of military aviation.

Another Liberator was lost during the day, but the remainder made direct hits on two cruisers and a destroyer and left them burning.

Next day a torpedo-carrying Catalina varied its routine by attacking a heavy cruiser standing up to Kiska from the south. He came in low and scored a clean hit.

Whether she sank is a matter for historians to record. The plane didn't wait to see.

The first bombing flights June 17 found something new in the way of trouble. Nobody had seen the Japanese carriers for several days but now carrier Zeros were working over the Island. It seemed to indicate the carriers' close proximity but no contact was made during the day.

Several attacks on Kiska were driven off by Zeros but others got through. Army bombers reported two direct hits on a heavy cruiser which resulted in an explosion followed by a soaring mushroom of black smoke and yellow flames.

Someday when the Japanese are driven out of Kiska and the Aleutians are blocked as a road to conquest, the people concerned with such things will find time to hang medals on the men flying and fighting this command's Catalina flying boats.

There has been nothing to excel the stubborn courage with which this handful of men drove the brash enemy back from Dutch Harbor and is now pounding day and night at his bases on barren Kiska and Attu.

As might have been expected, the losses have been heavy—heavier than the censor would care to let me say.

The Catalina is the Navy's PBY, a huge, magnificently durable and far-ranging airplane. But they're big and slow too—and big and slow airplanes make nice targets for the opposition.

The Catalinas began to catch it from the first flight of Japanese bombers to drop on Dutch Harbor.

In the first 48 hours of the invasion the Catalina landed only when too tattered to fly any longer or when they ran out of fuel.

Many flew out into the fog and never came back.

In the third day the battle moved westward. The Catalinas drummed through the murky sky hour after hour seeking to re-establish contact with the Japanese carriers. That day they began to carry torpedoes aboard planes not even designed for the relatively easier job of toting bombs.

One Cat was disabled trying to bomb a carrier from 1,700 feet.

Snow and rain added greatly to the difficulties provided by the fogs drifting over these cold waters. One Catalina maintained contact with the Japanese main body for 16 hours before the Zeros drove him off.

On the fourth day the task force commander voiced his admiration for their well-nigh incredible durability.

As the fifth day began the Catalinas' wing commander reported on the state of his force.

Morale High

"Their superhuman endurance and doggedly heroic persistence in contacting and trailing the enemy day and night is all that has prevented the enemy attaining his immediate objective. Since the first contact Wednesday morning they have flown, worked and fought without surcease. Combat already has occurred in the darkness of the fifth morning. Their courage and morale remain high but their physical strength is fast waning," he said.

That day one Catalina found a large Japanese sub on the surface and let a bomb go at about 400 feet. That was foolish, for Catalina's aren't fast enough to get away from an explosion that close. She limped home with one engine disabled by her own bomb. There wasn't time to stay and see what happened to the sub.

As the battle continued today this message came from the commander in chief of the Pacific Fleet: "We are watching with vital interest and intense admiration the operations of your resolute and courageous forces."

C. I. O. Seeks Pay Increases For 400,000 More Steel Men

By the Associated Press

Congress of Industrial Organizations' United Steel Workers set out today to win for 400,000 employees of eight other steel companies the 44-cents-a-day wage increase which the War Labor Board awarded to 157,000 employees of the four "Little Steel" companies.

The increase would add approximately $120 a year to each man's pay, or about $48,000,000 annually for the 400,000 employees of the United States Steel Corporation, the nation's biggest steel producer; Jones & Laughlin, Pittsburgh Steel, Sharon, the Great Lakes and Hanna Furnace, subsidiaries of the National Steel Corporation; Crucible, Wheeling Steel, and Allegheny-Ludlum. The present basic wage in the industry is $5.80 a day.

In addition, the C. I. O. wants from the eight firms approximately $22,000,000 in back pay because the WLB in its "Little Steel" decision made the wage increase retroactive to Feb. 6.

Eventually, Philip Murray, C. I. O. President, has announced, the same increase will be sought for 225,000 additional workers in steel producing and fabricating plants in which the union is bargaining agent.

Meanwhile, Mr. Murray reported that two "Little Steel" companies, Bethlehem and Inland, had agreed to meet union representatives next week to resume contract negotiations—a move which he interpreted as meaning that the firms were accepting the WLB's decision.

Clarence Randall, Vice-President of Inland, said at Chicago, however, that Inland had not decided "what it will do with reference to the order of the Labor Board.

The union previously had announced acceptance.

Other labor and strike developments:

St. Louis—An Army officer of the St. Louis ordnance district said production had been affected at most of the 200 vital war plants in the St. Louis area by an unauthorized strike of 3,000 A. F. of L. drivers employed by trucking companies.

Thousands of tons of war supplies were included in enormous quantities of undelivered freight piling up in warehouses and railroad depots. As much as any other one factor, the stoppage of deliveries of oxygen and acetylene gas used in metal cutting and welding, threatened to halt factory operations.

Strikers, rejecting a wage increase of $3 a week, were demanding $6 over their old scale of $30 to $40 for a 42-hour week. William Ryan, president of local 600 of the teamsters' and chauffeurs' union, said the strike was unauthorized, and blamed the walkout on a few unidentified "hot heads."

Flint, Mich.—The tank arsenal of General Motors' Fisher Body Division, idle for a week because of a strike precipitated by workmen's smoking and resultant layoffs, rushed back into action in the war effort.

Settlement of labor-management differences was achieved after mass meetings of C. I. O. and American Federation of Labor unionists and conferences with the WLB's top mediator, Tilford Dudley.

Work at the plant, situated at near-by Grand Blanc, resumed at 7 a. m. The extent of production at the arsenal is a military secret.

The strike began July 15 when 50 men were laid off for having left their jobs to smoke. Although the tank plant has no recognized union, the dispute was complicated by the fact that affiliates of the C. I. O.'s and A. F. of L.'s United Automobile Workers Unions insisted on being parties to any settlement.

The strike-ending agreement, signed by the management and representatives of both striking groups, provides for a plant election as soon as possible to determine the bargaining agent.

Akron, Ohio—a walkout stopped war production at the Pitcairn Company's Valve Division in nearby Barberton. Wilmer Tate, Regional Director for C. I. O.'s United Steel Workers of America, said the walkout was unauthorized and apparently was a spontaneous flareup over a long series of grievances concerning "cuts in piece-work rates and indiscriminate firings."

About 700 workers were affected. L. D. Seymour, company Manager, said he had no comment regarding the grievances but that the company, busy 90 per cent on war work, would refuse to negotiate until the men returned.

Wilmington, Calif.—the California Shipbuilding Corporation will reduce the number of employees by about 25 per cent.

Administrative Manager J. M. Harfield said the tapering off—a three-month process—would comply with plans of the Maritime Commission and the War Production Board. These plans, he said, call for a standard of production based on the amount of raw material sent to this and other yards.

John A. Cone, Executive Vice-President of the corporation, previously had said that ship production would be cut to a steady level rather than be maintained on a spurt-and-decline basis.

Terre Haute, Ind.—Louis B. Austin, President of District 11 of the United Mine Workers of America, announced the signing of a dispute begun last August.

The contract, affecting 3,000 Indiana deep and shaft miners, provides for establishment of a mine safety committee, the first of its kind in the State.

It also provides for vacation rules, which would give miners two weeks each year with a "token payment" of $20. The miners waived two weeks vacation this year to avert production slowups, accepted a day off. The coal operators paid them the $20 token payment, however.

Wage scales included in the contract provide for $8.05 a day, effective retroactively, Mr. Austin explained, from Aug. 1, 1941 to Dec. 31, 1941, and for $8.45 from Jan. 1, this year.

The contract includes provisions complying with the findings of a panel appointed by Miss Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor.

Houston, Texas: The Humble Oil and Refining Company and the Humble Pipe Line Company announced an increase for all hourly, salary and wage earners. The wage increase benefits the 13,000 employees of the two companies. Hourly workers get an increase of 5½ cents an hour; salary and wage earners an increase of $10 monthly.

BBC Bars 'Slush' and Swing

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, July 22—From now on the British Broadcasting Corporation is resolved to radiocast no more "slushy" songs or swing songs adapted from classic music, it was announced here. The BBC has taken this step following the discovery from its wide contacts with the public that men and women, especially in the armed forces and factories, desire more robust and virile music than hitherto has been given them.

The new plan already is in operation and several songs have been vetoed from future programs on the grounds of sentimentality.

The BBC's decision generally is welcomed, although some dance-band leaders question its complete practicality. One leader declares there won't be enough virile songs to go around. Another points out that 90 per cent of the "slushy" songs come from the United States. Will America, he asks, be told by the BBC to start producing more manly strains? And is it possible always to differentiate between sentiment and sentimentality? Meanwhile, the new BBC policy is in the hands of Mr. Arthur Bliess and Mr. John Watt.

Nazis Force Jews To Labor Harder For War Effort

BERN, Switzerland, July 22 (AP)—Countries under Axis domination are taking measures designed to force Jews to increased labor in behalf of the German war effort.

Police of Salonika have registered more than 6,000 Jews between the ages of 18 and 45 for compulsory labor.

About 80,000 Jews of Warsaw, all skilled workers in their own Ghetto workshops, have been assigned to tasks by Germans through a special liaison office.

The newspaper Der Neue Tag of Prague reported that German administrators see to it that "Jews pay with labor for foods delivered to the Ghetto." Similar regulations were reported throughout Poland.

The Bulgarian Government announced establishment of a Ghetto in Sofia.

Rumania added another to its many decrees regulating the lives of Jews. A new order stipulated that all property of Jews except synagogues and cemeteries may be "transferred" to other owners.

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The Christian Science Monitor's Guide to Current Motion Pictures

"What movies shall we see?"

Some of the shows now at your local theaters are worth while; others may be a disappointment. This Movie Guide gives you the information for deciding which are which. Some 200 pictures—virtually all those currently being shown—are briefly analysed. With the local programs in your hand, you can check the pictures against this Guide, and turn guesswork into an intelligent choice.

For the benefit of parents, the films are classified by their suitability for (M) mature people; (Y) young people; (C) children.

The Movie Guide will be brought up to date and published weekly on Wednesdays.

ADVENTURES OF MARTIN EDEN—Uneven but absorbing drama with harshness and brutality in portions of narrative. Well acted.—M. Y.

AFFAIRS OF JIMMY VALENTINE—Moderately entertaining comedy drama about radio idea man.—M. Y

ALIAS BOSTON BLACKIE — Minor melodrama about reformed lawbreaker who becomes innocently involved in jail-break, and solves homicide case. M. Y.

ALMOST MARRIED—Trivial comedy about singer and socialite whose marriage of convenience turns out to be true love.—M. Y.

ALWAYS IN MY HEART—Modest melodrama introducing Gloria Warren, a lively and attractive coloratura.—M. Y. C.

ARE HUSBANDS NECESSARY—Occasionally offensive marital farce.—M.

BABES ON BROADWAY — Mickey Rooney and Judy Garland bright and talented in big musical, well furnished with production numbers, but script is tiresome.—M, Y, C.

BAHAMA PASSAGE—Handsome Technicolor photography decorates an implausible story of triangular pattern in the Bahamas.—M, Y

BALL OF FIRE—Comedy about some scholars and assorted night club characters. More amusing for the linguistic twists and gags than for plot. —M. Y

BEYOND THE BLUE HORIZON—Technicolor adventures of Dorothy Lamour and a pet chimpanzee in the jungle.—M. Y.

BIRTH OF THE BLUES—Sentimental songbag of popular tunes of the past effectively paraded in a fictional story about the origins of New Orleans jazz.—M, Y

BLUES IN THE NIGHT—Hard-boiled melodrama about jazz musicians. Has drive and some expert performances. —M.

BLUE, WHITE, AND PERFECT—Conventional melodrama, with more emphasis on strong-arm action than adroitness.—M. Y.

BORN TO SING—Youthful talent in a song-and-dance show. Entertaining despite intrusion of conventional gangster motif.—M, Y

BROADWAY—Modernized adaptation of comedy melodrama about murder and romance in a speakeasy of the Twenties. Well done of its type.—M. Y.

BULLET SCARS—Formula melodrama about doctor captured by gangsters. —M. Y.

BUTCH MINDS THE BABY—Comic hokum. Some uproariously funny business in this underworld item. —M. Y.

CADET GIRL — Second-rate musical about a West Point cadet who nearly gives up his army career to marry a night club singer.—M, Y.

CALLING DR. GILLESPIE—Fairly exciting murder thriller against hospital background.—M. Y.

CANAL ZONE—Routine action drama agreeably acted and liberally supplied with shots of planes in action. —M, Y, C.

CAPTAINS OF THE CLOUDS—Magnificent aerial photography and a number of interesting scenes at RCAF training centers. The story is the old one about business and romantic rivals who take their rivalry into the air.—M, Y.

CASTLE IN THE DESERT—Charlie Chan mystery melodrama with startling discoveries and comedy rehef combined according to formula. —M, Y.

CHOCOLATE SOLDIER—Lavish musical frappe, with much singing to interrupt a plot considerably more innocuous than the original Molnar play about a jealous husband's masquerade to test his wife's fidelity. —M, Y.

CONFIRM OR DENY—Melodrama of uneven merit set in wartime London. Physical details realistically presented. Gallant deeds handled in sentimental manner.—M, Y.

COURTSHIP OF ANDY HARDY — Amusing adventures and mishaps, mingled with touches of pathos, understandingly written and neatly filmed.—M, Y, C.

CROSSROADS — Psychological melodrama. Well acted, sometimes tense, but unsatisfactory in its conclusion.—M. Y.

DANGEROUSLY THEY LIVE — Spy melodrama seeking excitement in suggestion of violence and peril. —M, Y

DESIGN FOR SCANDAL—Program farce-romance, efficiently acted. — M, Y

DESPERATE CHANCE FOR ELLERY QUEEN—A rather confused whodunit.—M. Y.

DR. BROADWAY—Grade B melodrama about physician mistakenly suspected of murder.—M.

DR. KILDARE'S VICTORY—Routine installment, introducing an attractive ingenue, Ann Ayars. There is the usual comedy, melodrama, and operating-room scene.—M.

DON'T GET PERSONAL—Mild nonsense about eccentric heir and radio entertainers whom he attempts to help.—M. Y

EAGLE SQUADRON—Tense and exciting scenes of air battle, London under fire, and Commando raid pegged on story about brash American pilot. Technically superior.—M. Y.

FEMININE TOUCH — Dull picture which upholds jealousy and brutality as laudable.—M.

FINGERS AT THE WINDOW—Comedy murder thriller. Well written, acted and directed. May be too horrific for some—M.

FLEET'S IN—Song, dance and wise cracks by some musical comedy sailors on shore leave. Some tasteless humor, but otherwise shipshape film musical entertainment.—M, Y.

FOUR FLIGHTS TO LOVE — Lacy triviality from France. Occasional charm and a newcomer, Micheline Presle lighten sufficiently the sentimentalities.—M, Y.

FOUR JACKS AND A JILL—Mixture of romance, underworld melodrama, comedy, and some music. Ray Bolger's dancing provides the best part of the entertainment.—M, Y.

FRIENDLY ENEMIES—Old-fashioned comedy-drama hokum. M. Y.

FRISCO LIL — Loosely constructed gangster melodrama about girl law student who gets evidence to free her gambler father from charge of murder.—M. Y.

GENTLEMAN AFTER DARK—Sentimental crime melodrama.—M, Y.

GHOST OF FRANKENSTEIN—Pale but unpleasant carbon copy of horror-story idea.—M.

GOLD RUSH—Chaplin comedy that still seems one of the funniest of them all.—M. Y., C.

GRAND CENTRAL MURDER — Fairly entertaining mystery.—M. Y.

GREAT MAN'S LADY — Pretentious and sentimental story of long-suffering wife.—M. Y.

GUERRILLA BRIGADE—Thrilling account of how German invaders and local puppets were driven out of the Ukraine in 1918. Excitingly photographed and vividly acted.

HOW GREEN WAS MY VALLEY—Tribute to courage, nobility, and the dignity of the human spirit make this tragic story of Welsh coal miners one of John Ford's greatest pictures. Acting superb. Much splendid singing by a Welsh male chorus.—M, Y.

I MARRIED AN ANGEL—Loosely woven musical, with unhappy air of sophistication and poor taste; distantly derived from Rodgers and Hart show of same name.—M.

IN THIS OUR LIFE—Bette Davis in unsparing characterization of a woman who wrecks other people's lives and finally her own. Several brilliant performances but material is harsh and unpleasant. Plight of a young Negro is treated with exceptional enlightenment.—M. Y.

IN OLD CALIFORNIA—Routine Western.—M. Y.

IT HAPPENED IN FLATBUSH—Sentimental comedy about major league baseball player who, after seven years' exile in the minor leagues, returns home to win back fame and honor. Moderately entertaining.—M. Y.

I WAKE UP SCREAMING — Tense melodrama, technically better done than the average of its kind, building an atmosphere of grimness and foreboding.—M.

I WAS FRAMED—Melodrama about crusading reporter, "framed" by political opponents who escapes jail, establishes himself under new name and is cleared by a confession.—M. Y.

JACKASS MAIL—Customary Wallace Beery comedy melodrama.—M, Y.

JOAN OF PARIS—Melodrama about a Parisienne who sacrifices herself to aid a Free French flier and his four comrades. Marks Hollywood debut of Michele Morgan and Paul Henreid.—M, Y.

JOE SMITH, AMERICAN—Domestic comedy and action drama skillfully interwoven with legitimate patriotic theme. Some overstressing of brutality. M. Y.

JUKE BOX JENNY—Another "musical" snob is converted to swing.—M. Y.

JUKE GIRL—Melodrama about revolt of truck farmers against chiseling dictatorial wholesaler. Rough and tough but effectively done, except for protracted climax.—M.

JUNGLE BOOK—Technicolor photography of animals magnificent but film may be found labored by some and too horrific at times by others.—M, Y.

KATHLEEN—Except for a few passages that are engaging, humorous, or poignant, Shirley Temple's first film in a year is pedestrian and oversentimental.—M, Y, C.

KEEP 'EM FLYING—Abbott and Costello in their characteristic comedy manner in a story about the training of combat fliers, all aimed to secure laughter and thrills.—M, Y, C.

KID GLOVE KILLER—Neatly compounded detective melodrama.—M, Y.

KINGS ROW—Dreary and pointless rehearsal of human misery, with insanity, murder and suicide piled on one another.—M.

KIPPS—Unconventional comedy about provincial snobbery in early 1900's. Unhurried, excellently acted, full of exquisite little strokes to highlight detail.—M. Y.

LADY GANGSTER—Mediocre crime melodrama.—M.

LADY IN A JAM—Fluffy and often hilarious satirical farce. Delightfully acted.—M. Y.

LADY FOR A NIGHT—Implausible costume drama.—M.

LADY HAS PLANS—Entertaining combination of farce and spy melodrama. M. Y.

LADY IS WILLING — Begins with amusing comedy—ends with overdone pathos, centering on hospital operation.—M, Y.

LARCENY, INC.—Underworld farce. Confused ethics and elemetary humor.—M. Y.

LOOK WHO'S LAUGHING—Minor but entertaining comedy.—M, Y, C.

LOUISIANA PURCHASE—Rowdy fun in handsome Technicolor frame. Irving Berlin's delightful score has been slighted, and so has good taste now and then.—M, Y.

MAD MARTINDALES—Slapdash farce against backgrounds of early twentieth century.—M. Y.

MAGNIFICENT DOPE—Intermittently amusing farce in which rustic teaches some New Yorkers to relax.—M. Y.

MAJOR BARBARA—Skillful adaptation of Shaw's play, excellently acted. Even better than the play is the foreward by the author, speaking from his home in England, directly in the line of German bombers.—M, Y

MALE ANIMAL—Academic freedom, entrenched trusteeship, and football involved in campus free-for-all. Resulting fun almost always excellent, and freedom of speech wins the day. There is one lengthy sequence of intoxication.—M, Y.

MAN WHO CAME TO DINNER — Comedy of insult. Monty Woolley repeats his Broadway performance with benefit of close-ups. Entertaining for those who relish this kind of comedy writing.—M, Y.

MAYOR OF 44TH STREET—Pedestrian melodrama with swing music interludes. Hoodlumism featured in story. —M.

MELODY LANE—Musical film with comedy trimmings, running pretty much to pattern.—M, Y.

MISS ANNIE ROONEY—Shirley Temple as a poor girl who once more conquers high society. Routine, but the youngsters act it believably.—M, Y, C.

MISTER V—Spy melodrama, with Leslie Howard posing as an inoffensive professor who leads students on a holiday (1939) excursion to Germany. Coincidental escape of several anti-Nazis puzzles the Gestapo and excites the spectator.—M, Y.

MOKEY—Restraint and sincerity in story of young wife who begins to understand lively but inarticulate little stepson before it is too late. Unpretentious, affecting.—M, Y.

MOONLIGHT IN HAWAII — Slender musical about two partners each of whom decides to save his business by marrying a wealthy widow. Leon Errol repeats his familiar drunken scene.—M, Y.

MOONTIDE—Effective and often moving study in character, with mutual affection and decency saving two people from misery.—M. Y.

MR. BUG GOES TO TOWN—Emphasis upon the grotesque as comedy rather than on the beautiful or the fantastically satiric. Final sequences exciting and imaginative. M, Y. C.

MRS. MINIVER—Jan Struther's heroine in M-G-M tribute to Britons under fire. Some artificiality, but several superlative performances. Many will find film inspiring and moving.—M. Y.

MURDER IN THE BIG HOUSE—Two reporters solve prison murder hard way in routine mystery melodrama. —M. Y.

MY FAVORITE BLONDE—One of Bob Hope's best.—M, Y, C.

MY FAVORITE SPY—Another in series of spy stories about chuckleheaded hero who tracks down foreign agents. —M. Y.

MY GAL SAL—Fairly entertaining but rather overdone musical in high Technicolor.—M. Y.

NIGHT OF JAN. 16—Moderately effective mystery melodrama, which alters considerably the stage play from which it was taken.—M, Y

NINE BACHELORS — Sacha Guitry's fabulous farce in which tenderness combines with sly humor.—M, Y.

NO HANDS ON THE CLOCK—Mystery melodrama, mingling excitement with comedy. About average of its kind. M, Y.

REMARKABLE ANDREW—A staunch admirer of Andrew Jackson receives a "visitation" from the old warrior. Although not entirely successfull in its fantasy, this is a stimulating comedy, with high intentions. —M. Y.

REMEMBER PEARL HARBOR—About the soldier who breaks all the rules but winds up hero in last reel.—M. Y.

REMEMBER THE DAY—Exquisite film comedy, told and acted with affection, humor, and tenderness. Adaptors and director have preserved the emotional quality of the original play, greatly assisted by a superlative cast. M. Y. C.

RIDE 'EM COWBOY—Slapstick comedy in the characteristic manner of Abbott and Costello. A farcical chase is in their best vein, but some of their other antics do not seem quite up to average.—M, Y, C.

RIGHT TO THE HEART—Comedy romance of familiar type, provided with amusing decorations about rejuvenation of playboy who goes into training as a boxer.—M. Y.

RINGS ON HER FINGERS—Tedious narrative with dubious moral.—M. Y.

RIO RITA—Abbott and Costello again, with a baggage car full of gags.—M. Y. C.

RISE AND SHINE—Broad spoof of football pictures. Jack Oakie is often funny as the unintellectual pigskin hero who makes the final touchdown in his sleep, foiling the crooked gamblers.—M, Y, C.

ROXIE HART—Bowdy comedy about a small-time entertainer who, expecting acquittal confesses, for the sake of publicity, to a murder her husband committed.—M.

SABOTEUR—Exciting, well acted, violent, and controversial spy thriller —M. Y.

SULLIVAN'S TRAVELS — Oblique comedy drama, replete with satire, paradox, and irony. Harshness of realistic detail and superficiality of conclusion produce a dissatisfying result.—M. Y.

SUSPICION—Thriller, full of grim detail, but only on occasion reminiscent of the best Hitchcock.—M.

SWAMP WATER—Jean Renoir's first American picture, a somewhat old-fashioned melodrama set against the Okefenokee swamp region of Georgia. Violence and primitive values characterize the narrative. Well acted.—M. Y.

SYNCOPATION—Developments in jazz and blues music, outlined in entertaining musical.—M. Y.

TAKE A LETTER, DARLING — Dull and offensive comedy about woman advertising executive.—M.

TARGET FOR TONIGHT — Brilliant, effective and emotional British documentary about a bombing raid. Marvelously photographed, and acted with casual and unaffected restraint by members of the R. A. F.—M, Y, C.

TARZAN'S NEW YORK ADVENTURES—One of the funniest efforts of the year.—M. Y. C.

TARZAN'S SECRET TREASURE—Some grown-ups will find this very funny. Scenes of crocodiles eating men reduce the films suitability for younger audiences.—M, Y.

TEN GENTLEMEN FROM WEST POINT—Much brutality in presumably fictionalized account of Military Academy beginnings.—M.

THE BUGLE SOUNDS—Mixture of comedy and melodrama with Wallace Beery as veteran cavalry sergeant, with a predilection for alcohol.—M. Y.

THE INVADERS—British film, produced in Canada, about six marooned U-boat seamen. Propaganda interferes with the pace necessary in a chase picture. Well acted and photographed, exciting on occasion, but not over-credible.—M, Y.

THE SPOILERS — Another story of honky tonk queen.—M.

THE MEN IN HER LIFE—Lachrymose tale about a carnival rider who became the world's greatest ballerina. —M.

THE PRIME MINISTER—Fairly interesting but not altogether accurate account of Disraeli's political rise with special attention to his happy married life. Contemporary implications seem forced at times.—M, Y, C.

THE TUTTLES OF TAHITI—Aimless film about clan whose shiftless and amoral ways are more often dull than amusing.—M.

THE WIFE TAKES A FLIER—Farce about American RAF flier grounded in Holland. Based on mistaken notion that there is anything funny about German invasion.—M.

THEY ALL KISSED THE BRIDE—Antic farce-comedy designed to balance delicately on edge of indecency. Contains prolonged scene of intoxication —M.

THEY DIED WITH THEIR BOOTS ON—Lengthy account of General Custer, which contains considerable historical inaccuracy. Aside from exciting cavalry charges, is routine.—M, Y

THIS ENGLAND—Considerably below caliber of recent information and propaganda films the British have been making.—M, Y, C.

THIS IS THE ENEMY—Soviet view of German barbarism, cowardice, and cruelty. Outright propaganda, but capably directed and brilliantly acted.—M. Y.

THIS TIME FOR KEEPS—Minor domestic comedy about a young husband working in his father-in-law's office.—M, Y.

THIS ABOVE ALL—The usual romance against a war background. Prettily done and well acted but point of novel lost.—M, Y.

THIS GUN FOR HIRE—Story of hired killer. Fantastic at times often cinematically shrewd and effective. Much brutality. Remarkable performance by Alan Ladd, newcomer.—M.

TO BE OR NOT TO BE—Melodrama with comedy in which two matinee idols baffle the Gestapo. Some introductory passages seem in poor taste. Otherwise this is one of the best and most exciting pictures of its kind.—M, Y.

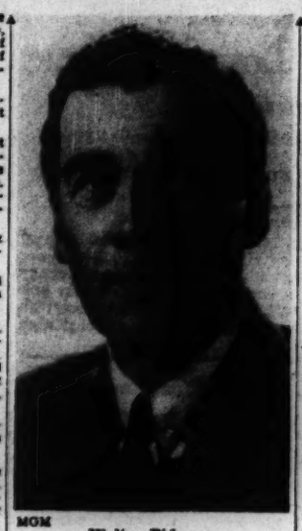
TORPEDO BOAT — Melodrama about reckless young designer of streamlined speedboat.—M, Y, C.

TO THE SHORES OF TRIPOLI—Scenes of rigorous training of Marines and magnificent color photography of night target practice relieve otherwise routine melodrama.—M, Y, C.

TORTILLA FLAT—Artificially distorts Well-meant effort to capture feeling of Steinbeck's story about happy-go-lucky Paisano characters. Fear and superstition romanticized.—M.

TOWER OF TERROR—Gruesome English thriller with Wilfrid Lawson as deranged lighthouse keeper.—M.

TRUE TO THE ARMY—Pleasant amusing and modestly tuneful little musical comedy.—M. Y.



MGM

Walter Pidgeon

Now in "Mrs. Miniver"

TWIN BEDS — Dull and tasteless adaptation of a 1914 Broadway farce. —M. Y.

TWO-FACED WOMAN—Offensive material in an obviously expensive production about a ski instructress who, to win her husband's interest, masquerades as her worldly twin sister.—M.

TWO YANKS IN TRINIDAD—Slapdash comedy and excitement.—M, Y.

UNHOLY PARTNERS — Conventional melodrama which deals with the feud between a publisher and the gambler who helped him to found his paper. M, Y.

UNITED WE STAND—Grim record of aggression from Versailles to 1941.—M. Y.

VALLEY OF THE SUN—Undistinguished Western against background of 1880's. Horses appear to be tripped and a person of arrested mental development is used for comedy purposes.—M

VANISHING VIRGINIAN — Leisurely yarn about a judge recording comic and sentimental episodes, domestic as well as political. Frank Morgan gives humorously patrician portrayal as judge.—M, Y.

WEEK END FOR THREE—Farce about a wife's efforts to win her husband back from his work. Good enough to make one wish it were better.—M, Y.

WE WERE DANCING—Dubious comedy about pair of professional guests, whose marriage eliminates their usefulness of hostesses and drives the husband into employment.—M.

WHAT'S COOKIN'—Swing musical pot boiler.—M, Y.

WHO IS HOPE SCHUYLER?—Formula murder mystery.—M. Y.

WILD BILL HICKOK RIDES—Devotees of the fast, noisy, rough, uncomplicated Western will find this one has all the trimmings.—M, Y, C.

WINGS OF VICTORY — Biographical film about a Soviet air hero. Brilliantly photographed and acted.—M, Y.

WHISPERING GHOSTS—One of the funnier farce thrillers about make-believe detective on trail of killers. — M. Y.

WOMAN OF THE YEAR—Amusing romantic slapstick about lady pundit married to laconic sports writer. Drinking sequences and some innuendo. Acting and direction skillful.—M.

WORKERS, LET'S GO—Moderately entertaining comedy imported from prewar Czechoslovakia. Slapstick predominates.—M, Y

YANKEE DOODLE DANDY — James Cagney's superb playing and dancing plus George M. Cohan's tunes dominate biography of song-and-dance man. Entertaining musical.—M, Y, C.

YANK ON THE BURMA ROAD — Though it has its points, story of New York taxi driver leading Burma convoy does not compare in excitement with scenes of trucks making hazardous way over strategic highway.—M, Y

YOUNG AMERICA—Minor but generally pleasant mixture of comedy, romance and melodrama.—M, Y, C.

YOU'RE IN THE ARMY NOW—Jimmy Durante suffers a technical defeat at the hands of the director and scenarists, whose gags are preposterous more than funny.—M. Y

Recent Releases

THE BIG SHOT—Sordid melodrama, effective of its kind, about wind-up of erstwhile "big shot" racketeer. Murders, chases, jail break, and other such excitements.—M.

BEER CARDBOARD LOVER—Offensive and tedious comedy about an impecunious young gambler who loses money to a rich woman and pays off his debt by becoming her secretary and her protector from a cad.—M.

MAISIE GETS HER MAN—Mildly entertaining episode from "Maisie" series with a building full of down-at-heel characters, a would-be vaudevillian from the backwoods, and a swindler figuring in the story.—M. Y.

NORTH TO THE KLONDIKE—Fairly effective routine melodrama about homesteaders versus crooked miners —M. Y.

NATIVE LAND—Violent and moving, semi-documentary, based on findings of La Follette Civil Liberties investigation and other factual material. Excellently acted. Commentary, brilliantly spoken and sung by Paul Robeson.—M. Y.

ONE FOOT IN HEAVEN—Hartzell Spence's biography of his Methodist clergyman father in an ambitious screen version. Humorous, dramatic, and sentimental by turns. M. Y. C.

PACIFIC RENDEZVOUS—Naval code expert deciphers secret message to save American troop transport.—M. Y.

PARIS CALLING—A persuasive emotional actress, Elisabeth Bergner, makes the best of a poor script in a second-rate spy story. Opening scenes are moving and effective —M, Y.

PLAYMATES—John Barrymore's burlesque of himself and Kay Kyser's version of "Romeo and Juliet." Entertainment depends on point of view.—M. Y.

PASHA'S WIVES—Atmospherically effective at outset, but grows less interesting toward the end. Well acted M, Y.

POWDER TOWN — Absent-minded professor versus spies.—M. Y.

PRIDE OF THE YANKEES—Incidents in the life of Lou Gehrig. Entertaining, moving, and generally accurate film, acted with warmth and sincerity. Several interesting and exciting baseball sequences.—M, Y, C.

QUIET WEDDING — From England comes a tale, told with wisdom, humor, and some poignance, about a girl who wanted a quiet wedding and didn't get it. Excellent cast.—M. Y

REAP THE WILD WIND—Film telling of fight of lawyer against shipwrecking pirates off Florida Keys in 1840's. Long, large, and dull—M. Y. C.

RED TANKS—Moderately interesting lesson in Soviet tank tactics, with several vividly exciting moments.—M. Y.

SHADOW OF THE THIN MAN—Occasionally amusing and exciting, but in other portions tiresome and objectionable. Drinking overstressed.—M.

SHANGHAI GESTURE—Slow, bombastic, and absurdly melodramatic. —M.

SHIP AHOY—Musical with dancers and comedians on job of tracking down spies.—M. Y.

SHIPS WITH WINGS—Poorly made British film about cashiered flier who makes hero's sacrifice. Some interesting material on function of fleet air-arm.—M. Y.

SING FOR YOUR SUPPER—Familiar type of light entertainment, mingling romance and comedy.—M. Y.

SING YOUR WORRIES AWAY—Dud song writer doesn't know he's to inherit $3,000,000. But gangsters do and try to get rid of him. Mediocre.—M. Y.

SKYLARK—Slight comedy with accent on romance, deriving from play of same name by Samson Raphaelson. Unevenly entertaining.—M. Y.

SMALL TOWN DEB—Domestic comedy with a slow-paced story, amusing in part.—M. Y. C.

SON OF FURY—High-colored, period-costume melodrama, done on elaborate scale, with fisticuffs and brutality punctuating story that lags in places. Some first-rate acting.—M. Y.

SONG OF THE ISLANDS—Familiar type of musical comedy. Technicolor photography.—M. Y.

SPY SHIP—Implausible melodrama about spies and fifth columnists.—M.

YOU'RE TELLING ME—Mainly Hugh Herbert with varied assortment of antics.—M. Y.

STORK PAYS OFF—Mildly entertaining farce about gangsters who find themselves being reformed by running a day nursery.—M. Y.

SUBMARINE RAIDER—Slender melodrama about submarine crew prevented from sending warning of Pearl Harbor.—M. Y.

SUICIDE SQUADRON—Excellent British film about Polish composer-pianist who faces question of staying in U. S. A., or of returning to England as RAF pilot. Sensitively directed and acted.—M. Y.

MRS. MINIVER

is the picture that everybody includes in their

ALL-TIME TEN-BEST FILM LIST!

BIG...In its immortal telling of little things...DRAMATIC ...In its human angle on world-sweeping events... "Mrs. Miniver" is a picture to make your heart beat faster ...your eyes shine brighter...and set your pulse to racing! It is the most vivid story of love and life, courage and daring you've ever seen. Some pictures are 'maybes'... "Mrs. Miniver" is a 'must'!

GREER GARSON WALTER PIDGEON

Directed by WILLIAM WYLER • Produced by SIDNEY FRANKLIN

MRS. MINIVER

WITH

TERESA WRIGHT • DAME MAY WHITTY
REGINALD OWEN • HENRY TRAVERS
RICHARD NEY • HENRY WILCOXON

Screen Play by Arthur Wimperis, George Froeschel James Hilton and Claudine West

A WILLIAM WYLER Production Based on Jan Struther's Novel • A Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer Picture (A Pre-Release Engagement)

10-BEST ILLUSTRATORS PORTRAY "MRS. MINIVER"
Ten of the country's leading magazine illustrators were invited to see "Mrs. Miniver" and create a symbolic illustration which visualizes their conception of its most stirring scenes. The drawing reproduced here is the work of Stark Savage

STARTS JULY 30 **LOEW'S STATE and ORPHEUM** BOSTON

Private life OF THE MAN MILLIONS CHEERED!

Here's the intimate story of a man millions idolized. He fought his way to the top—and then he met Her! Together they reveled in life and love. But there was one secret they tried to keep from each other—and out of their struggle comes one of the screen's most dramatic and touching romances. Presented by Samuel Goldwyn, who gave you some of the finest films you've ever seen.

SAMUEL GOLDWYN presents

GARY COOPER

in

THE PRIDE OF THE YANKEES

(THE LIFE OF LOU GEHRIG)

with

TERESA WRIGHT • BABE RUTH • WALTER BRENNAN

VELOZ and YOLANDA • RAY NOBLE and his Orchestra • Directed by SAM WOOD
Screen Play by Jo Swerling and Herman J. Mankiewicz
Original story by Paul Gallico • Released through RKO Radio Pictures Inc., 1260 Sixth Ave., New York

It's the Great American Story!

After seeing the preview, a reader of The Christian Science Monitor said, "This is one of the finest pictures I've ever seen." Another reader in the party said, "I think it's wonderful, and I'll certainly recommend it to my friends."

The Christian Science Monitor says—

"Aside from its human interest and sentimental associations, the strength of the film arises from the simplicity with which it depicts Gehrig himself and the warmth with which it portrays his married life. And he (Mr. Goldwyn) made an unimpeachable selection by engaging Gary Cooper to impersonate the famous southpaw first baseman and home-run hitter."

	Special Reserved Seat Premiere	Continuous Popular Price Performances Start
WASHINGTON—R. K. O.-KEITH'S	July 29	July 30
PROVIDENCE—R. K. O.-ALBEE	Aug. 12	Aug. 13
ROCHESTER—R. K. O.-CENTURY	Aug. 4	Aug. 5
TRENTON—R. K. O.-LINCOLN	Aug. 13	Aug. 14
NEW YORK—ASTOR THEATRE	NOW PLAYING	

Buy tickets now for special reserved seat premiere . . . By mail or at the theatre box-office. All seats reserved $1.10 (inc. tax).

ASK THE MANAGER OF YOUR THEATRE WHEN HE WILL SHOW "PRIDE OF THE YANKEES"

Dick Errickson Sent by Braves to Cubs for Waiver Price—Sain Proves Value

Nashville Rookie Star Of Year's Longest Game

BULLETIN

Dick Errickson appeared in a Chicago Cub uniform at Braves Field this afternoon. The Braves office announced the veteran right-hander went to the Cubs for the waiver price. His first season with Boston was 1938.

By Ed Rumill
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

"Johnny Sain has had me puzzled lately," Manager Casey Stengel of the Braves had said early yesterday afternoon. "A couple of times in the past month he's walked in there with two or three on and nobody out, and struck out the side. But the very next inning he'd pass two or three and lose the ball game. I told him I know that he can't be afraid of the hitters, because if he were he wouldn't be so cool getting out of jams with the runners on."

However, if Stengel had any doubt of Sain's relief pitching ability around 1:30 o'clock, it must have disappeared a few hours later. As the Braves defeated the Chicago Cubs, 4-3, in 17 innings, with no less than eight hurlers parading to the Allston mound, the tall rookie from Nashville was head man.

Fanned Eight

Walking into the longest big league game of the year in the 10th inning with two on and only one out, Sain blanked the Cubs the rest of the way—just two hits in 7⅔ innings. In the 12th the visitors loaded the bases by Nicholson's double and two walks, but the bull pen specialist fanned the side. In the 14th they got Dallesandro around to third base, but Johnny applied the brakes. In all he struck out eight Bruins.

It was Sain's fourth victory and his first since May 20. No "fireman" in the big leagues has given a smarter performance than he did in the opener of the Chicago series. His curve was exploding in the faces of the Cubs and he could get the ball over whenever he had to. Pitching that sort of relief ball, he should give the Braves a big hand in the weeks ahead.

Cooney Stars

For about five years now the critics have been trying to write Johnny Cooney into retirement. But each spring he comes back to take the play away from younger men. Like the well-known river, he just keeps rolling along. And certainly no one who sat through that 4h. 17m. marathon yesterday would admit that the veteran outfielder-first baseman-coach was ready to quit.

In fact, if it were not for Cooney, the two clubs might still be playing. After previously having seen the amazing total of 22 runners stranded, Johnny stepped up to the plate with the bases loaded in the last of the 17th and punched one of Bithorn's pitches over the second baseman's head to tally Skippy Roberge and send the slim 1,574 crowd home to late suppers happy. The deciding hit came at approximately 7:15 amid lengthening shadows.

Briefs . . . The Braves and Cubs left a total of 39 base runners stranded yesterday, which may be a record . . . The Red Book, however, lists only the figures for a nine inning game—32 by the Phillies and Dodgers in nine innings of a 13-inning contest April 20, 1932 . . . The Braves were held hitless from the 11th inning until the 17th by Bithorn, then Roberge, Sain and Holmes bunted to fill the bases and set the stage for Cooney . . . Tomorrow is an open date in the Hub . . . The Cardinals open a four-game series at Braves Field on Friday . . . The double-header is Sunday.

* * *

Fortunately for the Red Sox, the Indians were beaten by the Yankees yesterday . . . Joe Cronin clung to the runner-up spot in the American League despite his loss in 10 innings to the White Sox . . . It was Dick Newsome's fourth straight defeat, all of them by one run . . . The Red Sox have stopped hitting behind Dick . . . However, Ted Williams climbed back into a tie with Joe Gordon for the batting lead, getting three out of four . . . Doerr had four out of five . . . The mystery surrounding Ernie Lombardi's batting average has been cleared up, leaving the big Braves' catcher the National League leader this morning with a .351 average.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.	G. B.
Brooklyn	64	28	.696	
St. Louis	55	32	.632	6½
Cincinnati	47	42	.528	15½
New York	47	43	.522	16
Pittsburgh	41	46	.471	20½
Chicago	45	50	.474	20½
Boston	38	50	.404	27
Philadelphia	24	64	.273	38

Results July 21

Boston 4, Chicago 3 (17 inns.).
Brooklyn 8, Cincinnati 4.
St. Louis 6, Philadelphia 1.
New York 6, Pittsburgh 5.

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.	G. B.
New York	62	28	.689	
Boston	50	38	.568	11
Cleveland	51	41	.554	12
St. Louis	48	44	.522	15
Detroit	47	47	.500	17
Chicago	37	51	.420	24
Philadelphia	36	59	.379	28½
Washington	34	57	.374	28½

Results July 21

Chicago 5, Boston 4 (10 inns.).
Detroit 6, Washington 4.
New York 8, Cleveland 3.
St. Louis 4, Philadelphia 3.

Grand American Handicap Calls For 200 Targets

COLUMBUS, Ohio (AP)—The Grand American Handicap—most coveted, colorful and unpredictable of trapshooting's championships—undergoes the first change in its 43-year history next month in the annual million-target tournament at Vandalia, Ohio.

The big barrage, expected to attract close to 1,000 of the nation's top drawer scattergun artists, is scheduled Aug. 24-28.

For 42 years the "roaring grand" program has called for the $10,000 handicap to be fired over the 100-target route.

This year, however, the handicap goes up to 200 targets, to be shot over two days. The preliminary handicap, usually fired the day before the Friday windup, has been erased and the first half of the $10,000 race takes its place.

Only one man has ever won the preliminary and then repeated in the next day's "Grand." R. R. Barber of Paulina, Iowa, did it back in 1905. No shooter has ever won the preliminary twice, and the same holds good for the Grand.

The big handicap generally has gone to some novice or unknown. Last year, 52-year-old Walter Lee Tulburt of Detroit, who had been shooting over the traps only a month, used a second-hand $40 shotgun to beat a field of 1,093 marksmen.

Another change this year calls for the women's 16-yard North American clay target title to be decided over the 200-target route, instead of at 100 clays.

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Year Ago Today

Cincinnati scored five runs in ninth to defeat Brooklyn, 5 to 4, and Cardinals downed Giants, 7 to 6, to tie Dodgers for league lead.

Five Years Ago

New York Yankees added Kansas City of American Association to farm system.

Haegg Sets New Record For Sweden

NEW YORK, July 22 (AP)—Gunder Haegg, Mr. Swish of the Swedish tracks, right now apparently is as hot as the fires he helps put out.

On vacation from his duties as a fireman in the city of Gaevle, Haegg has shattered four world records for distances from 1,500 meters to two miles in the past four weeks.

Last night, at Malmoe, Sweden, he clipped two-tenths of a second from the standard for the rarely run 2,000 meters. He was clocked in 5:16.4.

Outdoor Mile

Previous to that he lowered the outdoor mile time to 4:06.2, the two-mile to 8:47.8 and the 1,500-meter to 3:45.8. All the times will be unofficial until approved by the international track group.

His mile and two-mile efforts, which followed each other by only 48 hours, were run especially at distances recognized by United States track followers and won him an immediate invitation to compete in this country during the coming winter's indoor season.

Haegg, still in his early twenties, has been running for but four years and became interested in track because his first employer, a farmer, was interested. He's almost as hot on a ski trail as he is on a track.

Slender as a penny-pencil, Haegg last summer competed in a series of 18 1,500-meter races and finished seven of them in times that would have been equivalent to 4:10 miles in this country.

Shortly after those performances, he was suspended for eight months by the Swedish Athletic Federation for expense account irregularities. He returned to competition July 1 of this year by shaving Sydney Wooderson's mile record.

Journey Problem

Gerhard Rooth, sport seditor of a Swedish newspaper in New York, is certain that Haegg will accept the bid mailed him by Dan Ferris, secretary of the A. A. U. He adds, however, that figuring out how Haegg will make the journey from Nazi-encircled Sweden to the United States will take most of the summer.

Ferris also has invited Arne Anderson, a schoolteacher who has chased Haegg across the finish line in all his major races and also has equaled the latter's 4:06.2 time for the mile.

Yankee Catcher Turns In Fast Mile in Tests

BUFFALO, N. Y. (AP)—Buddy Rosar, New York Yankee catcher who was fined $250 for leaving the club to take a Buffalo police civil service examination, will be required to give up baseball next season if he accepts appointment to the force, Kelly indicated.

"That is the civil service law," the mayor explained. "No leave of absence can be granted to a policeman during his first year probationary period." He said that Rosar is aware of the rule.

Mayor Kelly asserted that Buddy told Peter J. Naples of the Civil Service Commission "the real reason for wanting an immediate appointment, and it is this:

"Buddy despairs of baseball for next year—he doesn't believe there will be any baseball, and he wants to get a job to protect his wife and family."

Admitting it was a grave error to leave his team in the lurch for a catcher, Rosar spent an hour with his wife and day-old son, his second child, and boarded a train for Cleveland to rejoin the Yankees.

Mayor Kelly disclosed that Rosar turned in the fastest time for the mile run among the 954 candidates who took the examination.

"The city of Buffalo would like to have policemen of Buddy Rosar's type," said the mayor, a baseball fan himself.

Minor Leagues

Results July 21

By the Associated Press

International League

Baltimore 6-3, Buffalo 8-0.
Syracuse 7-2, Rochester 4-1.
Jersey City 1, Toronto 0.
Newark 3, Montreal 0.

American Association

Minneapolis 8, Kansas City 8.
Toledo 7, Louisville 0.
Indianapolis 13, Columbus 3.
Milwaukee 6, St. Paul 4.

Pacific Coast League

Oakland 6, San Francisco 1.
Sacramento 3, San Diego 4 (10 inn.).
Los Angeles 11, Hollywood 0.
Seattle 3, Portland 2.

Southern Association

New Orleans 4, Knoxville 0.
Nashville 10, Birmingham 5.
Atlanta 8, Memphis 4.
Chattanooga 4, Little Rock 3.

Eastern League

Wilkes-Barre 8-2, Hartford 1-0.
Williamsport 5-10, Albany 3-0.
Springfield 6, Scranton 4 (11 inn.).
Binghamton 7, Elmira 2.

Texas League

Beaumont 3-3, Dallas 0-5.
Houston 4-3, Oklahoma City 1-3.
Shreveport 4, Fort Worth 2.
San Antonio 4, Tulsa 3.

Sparks His Team —By Pap'

I LIKE THE WIDE OPEN SPACES
JERRY MOORE
—THE PLAYER WHO MAKES THE CARDS TICK
HE IS RATED THE BEST CENTER FIELDER IN THE LEAGUE
I DON'T LIKE HIS SMILE
TERRY IS A PITCHER'S BEST FRIEND - BUT ONLY IF HE IS A CARDINAL PITCHER
!!
PAP'

Wide World Features

Double Phase of Amateurs And Pros in Golf Tourney

CHICAGO, July 22 (AP)—The Tam O'Shanter golf tournament entered its double phase today, with 64 of the nation's top amateurs wading through two rounds of match play while the professionals swung into action in an 18-hole qualifying test for their $15,000 medal-play event beginning tomorrow.

The fans thus were guaranteed a concentrated dose of golf, and the capacity of the course harboring the world's most all-embracing tournament promised to be taxed to the limit.

All of the country's "name" amateurs survived the qualifying rounds the last two days. Only 16 of them still will be playing tonight.

Qualify Automatically

As for the professionals, their qualifying test today did not concern the game's leading figures insofar as participation in the big money play starting tomorrow was concerned. All the big stars, men like Byron Nelson and Ben Hogan, qualified automatically through their past deeds. It strictly was an entrance exam for the "have nots" of the pro game.

Hogan, incidentally, finally showed up yesterday, after having dickered with the management for two days, and announced he would be on deck when the important shooting starts. The appearance of the game's biggest money winner left only three top men missing—Craig Wood, Jimmy Demaret and Sam Snead. Sam was unable to obtain a Navy furlough.

Will Not Count

Scores the amateurs shoot in today's matches will not count in the open championship starting tomorrow. The 16 who reach the third round, though, will find themselves playing in two tournaments—the amateur and open.

For a long time there has been agitation to abolish the stymie rule in match play golf, and here they are going to do it through necessity. It is the only way the amateurs, while playing their matches, can at the same time post accurate medal scores.

A couple of players who were not even fleetingly considered in advance views of the amateur championship found themselves tied for the medal when the shooting ended last night. They were Johnny Lehman of Chicago, with 71-72—143, and John Holmstrom of Rockford, Ill., with 77-66—143.

Illinois Youngster

Lehman was one of the country's first amateurs back around 1930 and is now an insurance executive. Holmstrom, a red-hot youngster just graduated from the University of Illinois, caused a lot of raised eyebrows with his 66 yesterday. That represented six strokes under par for the fairly robust Tam O'Shanter course and was only one blow over the course record.

Sixty-four amateurs, aiming at $1,300 in war bond prizes, qualified to march through 36-holes of match play which will slice the field to 16. A card of 157 was good enough to get under the wire. That score was hit on the nose. No play-offs were necessary and all the better known performers made the grade.

Following co-medalist Holmstrom and Lehman was Frank Stranaham of Toledo, this year's Ohio amateur champion, with 145. He coupled a 73 with a first-round 72. At 146 were Bob Cochran, the St. Louis city champion, Omaha's Johnny Goodman, former national open and national amateur king; and Corporal Bud Ward of Spokane, Wash., the present national amateur titlist. Ward cracked out a 70, only other subpar round of the day, and Goodman and Cochran posted 74's.

Boston Pitching

Braves

	Games	Won	Lost	P.C.
Hutchings	18	1	0	1.000
Salve	15	4	3	.571
Tost	22	8	6	.571
Sain	26	4	3	.571
Tobin	17	8	13	.381
Javery	26	8	11	.333
Wallace	17	1	2	.333
Earley	17	3	7	.300
Errickson	21	2	5	.286
Donovan	16	1	4	.200

Red Sox

	Games	Won	Lost	P.C.
Chase	6	3	0	1.000
Brown	26	4	2	.667
Hughson	26	10	5	.769
Dobson	17	6	4	.600
Wagner	18	9	5	.529
Newsome	18	7	7	.500
Judd	17	7	7	.500
Terry	13	4	4	.500
Kyba	9	1	2	.333
Butland	13	0	1	.000

Football Being Recognized As Builder for Leadership

Wide World-Associated Press

NEW YORK—Whatever else the war does, it is bringing college football a long-denied recognition as a builder of quick-witted, rugged young men with a talent for leadership when leadership is needed.

From those embryonic days back in the 80s, when a Cornell University Prexy refused to permit a group of young men to travel 400 miles for the purpose of agitating a football, until the present, the grid game has been under periodic attacks as a waste of time, and also as a dangerous and brutal sport having no legitimate place in institutions dedicated to cultural development.

Unfair Criticism

Developments of recent months have shown how unfair most of the criticism has been, and we would like to quote from a letter written by a general in the field to his friend, a leading football coach, to give an idea of what the soldier thinks of football as training.

The parties involved must necessarily remain anonymous. We'll just call the coach Joe, and let it go at that. Anyway, the letter reads in part:

"Joe, I must take time to go on record with you that there is nothing which we can do in the educational field with our youth which will do more toward winning this war than the production of leadership qualities: courage, initiative, force, and all the other things that go to make a man. That as a mechanism for this education there is nothing which can touch competitive athletics and, among this group of sports, nothing which can touch football.

Need Athletes

"Every day that goes by in my immediate job of producing a fighting team—and, believe me, this is a serious and practical job straight around the clock—I am constantly running into the crying need for the man who was an athlete, for in him I find the leader; the producer of results, the one who can be relied upon to take action when the emergency arises, and the one that will carry the others with him. . . .

"What I want to emphasize is that competitive athletics in our schools and colleges simply cannot be allowed to fall by the wayside if we are to go through to win against the Axis, and I'm saying this with a background of over four months with a swell division, which is fully up to the caliber of the cream of the crop and which still could do with a far greater proportion of athletes leavening its personnel, which—and this fact is important—is well above the average physically. . . .

Development of Leader

"Joe, I wish I could go on to express to you how strongly I feel in this matter of development of the leader and how vital a part competitive athletics play in it as a means at hand for its accomplishment. (The Navy's plan for their pilot production is superb. They are going to put men in planes that are going through to their objectives.)

"So boy, keep driving ahead on your job, for it's a top-flight project in our war effort, and don't let anyone tell you anything else. And you can tell 'em I'm seeing every day 15,000 good fighting men who'd be better if they'd spent their last year in school under you—and never entered a class room, if that had been necessary."

With praise from such a source, football can take its bows in the future without thought of someone sneaking up behind to down it. It's hard to find a stout argument against facts.

Boston Batting

Braves

	AB	R	H	HR	RBI	Ave.
Lombardi	205	29	71	8	31	.351
Wasne	213	33	58	1	33	.274
Holmes	348	52	95	3	21	.273
Kluttz	143	16	38	1	23	.266
Fernandez	224	40	60	0	20	.257
Miller	307	34	79	2	28	.257
Cramp	147	9	35	2	16	.238
Roberge	66	6	14	1	6	.212
West	278	33	64	10	29	.230
Demaree	167	19	43	3	24	.223
Cuccinello	51	5	11	0	7	.216
Ross	130	13	32	5	16	.213
Sisti	251	21	53	4	26	.211
Cooney	130	16	25	0	4	.192
Masi	40	10	7	0	3	.175

Red Sox

	AB	R	H	HR	RBI	Ave.
Cronin	44	4	16	2	14	.364
Williams	391	76	103	19	69	.349
Doerr	310	39	105	12	63	.339
Peaky	343	56	112	6	37	.327
Newsome	53	4	16	0	5	.302
Di Maggio	359	66	107	10	51	.298
Lupien	210	22	56	2	31	.267
Tabor	329	37	82	3	43	.249
Finney	300	28	53	1	20	.177
Fox	178	29	43	0	20	.242
Peacock	135	9	32	0	9	.237
Conroy	172	16	35	4	17	.203
Campbell	13	3	1	0	0	.083

In the Dugout

with Rumill

Cardinals Might Do It

Casey Stengel was asked if he thought the Cardinals could catch the Dodgers in this National League flag race.

"I didn't think so when they played against us in June," answered the manager of the Braves. "But they looked better this last time. They're hitting harder and they've cut a couple of guys loose who weren't doing them any good. If they can keep going like they have been lately, they'll give Brooklyn a little trouble in August and September.

"Leo Durocher has had a lot of help from Larry French, hasn't he?" Stengel went on. "The guy has pitched great ball. Look at his record. It's a break for Leo, because those two who won for him last year (Wyatt and Higbe) aren't winning as many this time.

Good Pitchers

"My club? It's been hitting all right, but the pitching hasn't been good and we've made a lot of bad plays. They talk about the heat in the West. Some of those clubs made it hot for us in the eighth and ninth innings. Most of the games were too long. But I'll say one thing for the boys: they hit some pretty good pitchers. They knocked Passeau, Lee, and Olsen out in Chicago, they did the same to Cooper and White at St. Louis, they took care of Derringer and Vander Meer at Cincinnati, and Sewell at Pittsburgh. And we won only three games on the trip.

"I don't know what happened to the Buck Newsom - to - Brooklyn deal. The Dodgers must have had trouble getting the men they wanted to swap out of the league. I read in the paper where the Braves held somebody up. Was it Bordagary? But it's news to me. Durocher has quite a collection of ball players, at that.

"I see where Hemsley stepped in and caught a double-header for the Yankees on Sunday. He looked horrible against us. We even stopped taking him up in our meetings. He was that bad. But I guess he's always hit pretty well in the American League."

* * *

A baseball writer asked Lou Novikoff if his recent batting spurt could be traced to a better understanding of the pitchers.

"I don't think so," said the Cub known as the Mad Russian. "They are throwing me the same stuff they threw back in April and May, aren't they? And they're the same pitchers. I'm just a little looser up there and meeting the ball better, that's all. I'm getting good wood on the ball."

"Maybe it's the uniform," the scribe suggested.

"I think we'd all do better if they would give us a uniform like the rest of the clubs in this league," Novikoff said. "I'm not kidding. I think the other teams take a look at these suits and fall all over themselves reaching for bats. We look skinny and weak. Even Jimmie Foxx looks as though he could hide behind a broomstick."

* * *

The boys who follow the majors are wondering if Buddy Rosar's status with the Yankees—particularly Manager Joe McCarthy—has changed since he "jumped" the club and went home to Buffalo.

Rosar is one of the top catchers in baseball, a good hitter and capable receiver. Except for Bill Dickey, he would have caught over 100 games last year and the year before. The Yankees need Buddy, this year and in the stretch beyond.

However, Joe McCarthy has parted with some better-than-average talent in his time, if a man's temperament and general makeup were not the Yankee type. There were Ben Chapman and Billy Werber, to name a couple. Could it be that Rosar is destined to move on the same way? After all, McCarthy told him in plain English that he could not leave the club. Ignoring Joe's commands is not the best way to get along with him.

Incidentally, Rosar's contention that he wants to take up police work to assure him and his family an income in the years after his baseball days are over is laughable to those familiar with the Yankees. What better way is there to make the future secure than playing ball with the New York club?

Semipro Football Loop Seen Likely for Northwest Fans

Pacific Northwest Sidelines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SEATTLE—A classy semipro football loop seems due to take some of the play away from Pacific northwest college gridders this Fall when recently advanced plans are completed.

To be built with defense plant backing, the loop probably will consist of six clubs—two from Seattle and one each from Tacoma, Everett, Portland and Vancouver.

Interest in the Portland area already is high with the revelation that both the Rose City outfit and the Vancouver shipyard crew are after the services of Prink Callison, former Oregon coach.

Jimmy Ennis

The Tacoma outfit probably would be bossed by Jimmy Ennis, St. Martin's College coach. Seattle teams would represent Boeing's and the Boilermakers' Union, while the Everett eleven would play for a shipyard in the lumber town.

Some question remains as to whether the league will be strictly amateur or professional but a semi-pro compromise probably will result. An organizational meeting is scheduled for Seattle in the near future.

Ex-College Talent

A wealth of ex-college talent is employed in northwest defense plants, so league sponsors should have no trouble in lining up their teams. Included among the many possible performers are Dean McAdams and Ernie Steele, former University of Washington backfield stars; John Tsoutsavous, Oregon State lineman; Inky Boe and Jay Graybeal, Oregon backs, and many others. McAdams played last year for Brooklyn in the National Professional League but plans to forego pro ball this year for a Seattle shipyard job.

In recent years, the circuit has operated in and around Seattle, but on a much more limited scale. Extending operations into Oregon would assure a first class independent circuit for northwest fans.

* * *

Surprising even themselves, the Portland Beavers of the Pacific Coast League have been winning ball games at an alarming clip and threatening to climb out of the circuit cellar.

The Portland outfit, league doormat since early in the season, recently went on an eight-game winning spree before Charlie Root, ex-big league twirler, halted the Bevos.

The Rose City outfit has been badly deflated by the draft, losing at least six first-string performers to the armed services. But Manager Frank Brazill has shuffled his mound corps and seems to be hitting the right combination.

Meanwhile the Seattle Rainiers are riding along in fifth place, seemingly well out of the present pennant chase. Main cause for mild Rainier enthusiasm lately has been the pitching progress of young Mike Budnick.

Budnick, counted on as a starter at the season's beginning, went on the shelf with an injury—and only recently bobbed back into the hurling limelight. In his last four starts, he has won three times—tossing a shutout in each case. Big league scouts have evidenced interest in Budnick's whistling fast ball.

Portland ran into unexpected opposition recently when part of the outfield grass caved in during a game with Oakland. The unexpected excavation was ascribed to an old drain and was quickly remedied.

* * *

Dripping skies all but ruined the recent Pacific northwest tennis tournament in Tacoma. A rainy week forced cancellation of match after match and every available court in the city was pressed into service.

On some courts, semifinal matches were in progress while on others, opening matches were being played. The tennis playing tourists, making the swing of the northwest tournaments, are hoping for a better break in the coming Washington State tourney set for Seattle.

* * *

LaVerne Bell, former Idaho athlete, has been named head coach at Richmond Beach High School, a few miles north of Seattle . . . Johnny Lewis, ex-Oregon cager, recently was named to boss baseball and basketball at Roosevelt in Portland . . . Jay MacDowell, all-America end in 1940 for the Washington Huskies, recently was named a second lieutenant in the Army . . . Capt. Bud Nestor, former Oregon gridder and Army Air Corps pilot, was lost early this month in the African theater of operations.

Lee Irwin

Delivers Own Draft Pep Talk

NEW ORLEANS (AP)—Wid Matthews, St. Louis Cardinal baseball scout, was greeted at Pelican Stadium here by Vincent Rizzo, head usher, with a draft notice in hand.

"The boy had a long face," said Wid, "and I immediately gave him a pep talk, telling him what a good thing it was to be called upon to serve his country. He let me talk, and when I finished, he said:

"'Thanks, but this letter happens to be from your own draft board.'"

The letter to Matthews was an occupational questionnaire. The Cardinal scout is married and has a daughter. He has not yet been classified in the draft.

Greenberg Enlists

CHICAGO, July 22 (AP)—Seymour Greenberg, national clay court tennis champion, enlisted yesterday as an aviation cadet in the Army Air Force where he hopes to become a radio operator. Greenberg was captain of the tennis team at Northwestern University, from which he was graduated last month.

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Something Gay About These Mailboxes

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Time was when mailboxes were just utilitarian tin or wooden containers for letters, postcards, and sundry advertisements left by the mailman—in other words, just mailboxes. But nowadays they have assumed a role of importance in the decorative scheme of countless homes and country places.

Not only do they offer an opportunity for added beautification along the roadside, but they also invite experimentation in the expression of one's ingenuity.

An amusing example of what can be done to a drab letter box is the little Mexican cart on the way to market which stands in front of a California home. The ingenious owner who designed this mailbox has used the standard metal box but set it in a small cart made of bamboo sticks and redwood wheels and harnessed it to a straw horse with a rider. With bits of ground cover, succulents, and cacti she made a suitable landscape for her subject. The whole arrangement is placed on a wooden tray perched on two posts, one of which holds the number. People who pass often stop their cars to admire this charming little scene.

Variation on Wagon Theme

Another variation on the wagon theme, is a "covered wagon" with surrounding "trees" of succulents. An old wagon wheel leans against the post that supports it.

Flowers and vines may be used to conceal a metal box. The main point is to have a good sturdy post supporting the mailbox. Up this post train ivy, variegated or the dark green kind, or morning glories, honeysuckle, or any other easy-growing vine which requires little care.

Metal cutouts on top of the mailbox are also effective. One amusing idea is to use your name—if it is the type that can be so manipulated—to individualize your mailbox. For example, friends by the name of Chase used a gay little cutout of wood showing horses and hounds jumping over a fence.

Someone with the name of Mann might have an amusing little figure atop his mailbox, while a clever caricature of a head might do for Mr. and Mrs. Head. There are many ways the name, if it is the kind that so lends itself, can be used.

Milk Can Does Service

One day while driving in the country I came upon an old milking can set upon a post, with its top fastened by a metal chain and dangling loose. Set on its side, this old can made a fine mailbox, and when the postman put the letters in it, he closed it with the old top.

A certain Dutch family uses a small wooden windmill on top of the mailbox, and a man who raises fine horses has a mailbox which is a minature stable with horses standing in a little corral to further the illusion of a barnyard scene. A man whose hobby is woodcarving made a charming little cottage with shuttered windows, flower pots, doors, and chimney to house his letters.

Still another original idea for a mailbox is that of a clever hostess who wanted to give a shower for a friend who had a new house on a rural route. In the center of her table she used a standard metal mailbox, the outside of it decorated with gay red flowers and green leaves. The inside of the box was filled with useful little household gadgets. When the party was over, the woman with the new house took home the mailbox, which now stands out in front of her little cottage and seems to welcome each visitor with its gay sprigs of flowers.

These are just a few of the possibilities of improving your mailbox, and so improving the beauty of the countryside. **E. M. H.**

That mailboxes may be gay, as well as practical, is illustrated in the group shown above. Left to right, they include: a board and batten barn, with corral and horses in front of it; a covered wagon with little plants providing a suitable background, and a wagon wheel against the post; an old milking stool as the support for a milk pail mailbox, and a regulation box decorated with a horse and buggy silhouette.

Buy These Gems Instead

Fifty cents would buy a piece of metal costume jewelry, but costume jewelry made of metal will be scarce. If you have a box full of it in your dresser drawer, polish up the old and wear it—for that 50 cents, put into a War Savings Stamp, would buy enough fuel oil to permit a destroyer to cruise one mile seeking out a Japanese target.

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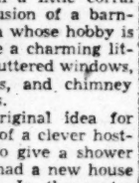
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B. CLEMENT

Rockland County, N. Y., Owes Its Famous Dutch Garden to a Woman's Skill

By Amy Bonner

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Before gasoline rationing, 5,000 persons a month used to visit the Dutch Garden, of New City, Rockland County, N. Y. Architects, landscape artists, and brick manufacturers came to study its famous brickwork. Visitors came to picnic here, to sit on the wooden seats overlooking the cool brook, to cook in the open fireplaces, dine in the Dutch Tea House, and enjoy the rare plants, shrubs, flowers, and trees from China, Kentucky, the Himalayas, Czechoslovakia.

Mary Mowbray - Clarke, the woman responsible for this achievement, has always believed it is something other women could do. Now, under the spur of wartime necessity, other women will be taking over such duties as she long ago assumed.

Mrs. Clarke, Landscape Consultant to the County Engineer of Rockland County, is a shy, wiry little person, anything but unfeminine. She wears her two rich braids of white hair wound round her head, coronet fashion, and looks out at the world with two keen, blue eyes; and although she is independent and courageous, she talks in a quiet, almost mouselike voice, so that the listener sometimes has to stoop to catch some of the words. I visited her and the Dutch Garden to hear about her unusual work.

Saved Roadside Beauty

Being civic-minded and interested in the county where she had lived for many years, her job of Landscape Consultant grew naturally out of her interests. "My work began in 1933," Mrs. Clarke told me, "after I had become deeply interested in the possibilities of roadside salvation in our very beautiful little county of Rockland."

Mrs. Clarke had written some articles on the county, a sort of critique of its special beauty, with some comments on good roads. Calvin Tomkins Allison, the progressive and open-minded County Engineer, seeing them, invited Mrs. Clarke to speak before the Good Roads Association. "I prepared from every source I could find a veritable treatise on road treatment of the proper kind for our particular County, based on my experience as a painter and landscape gardener and exhaustive research. It was the era of 'projects' and Mr. Allison was to have five new engineers allowed for the extra work entailed. I was taken on as one of these."

Mrs. Clarke's first job was to retrieve the dump outside the Court House and turn it into the Dutch Garden which was to bring fame to the County; the road work came later. A gang of men was assigned to her, of all trades, except gardeners — an electrician, a butcher, a marble-setter, several brickyard men, a chauffeur, a plumber, even a statistician! They all handed in their cards in sullen silence, and being shy, Mrs. Clarke felt absolutely terrified that first icy morning and began to wonder what on earth had ever led her into doing this thing.

No "Woman Boss" for Them

The men did not seem to care to look at the plans; they were going to hate the job whatever it was. Of that first morning Mrs. Clarke says: "I suddenly found myself on the bare plateau which I designed to make into a formal garden, facing a group of men of all ages and degrees of intelligence, but of absolutely one mind in their resentment at having to be bossed by a woman."

Mrs. Clarke got into her little car, drove down to the local hardware store and came back with the rumble full of picks, shovels, and axes. Almost at the first swing of the pick things started going better. "A man cried, 'Look! Money!' and the sluggish troop fairly jumped to his side. He had turned up three quarters stuck together with frost. The rubbish and red dirt flew and men pounced again and again and held up more quarters and half dollars—thirty-three odd dollars that first morning. Everyone glowed and I was included in the warmer atmosphere."

An excellent working squad was developed under Mrs. Clarke's able leadership. The men became deeply interested in the carved brick work, identical with that used in the 13th century, the open brick walls, which architects have tried to copy with little success, and the brick patterns laid out from over 400 individual drawings made by Mrs. Clarke.

Old Materials Used

The Dutch Tea House in the Garden has an open fireplace with an iron crane made by a blacksmith from old automobile parts. Windmills, a Dutch burgher, and other carved figures appear over the fireplace and elsewhere on the old bricks from the fifty-odd brickyards which once flourished in this locality. The whole Dutch Tea House is a memorial to the original Dutch settlers of Rockland County. There is a brick platform in one corner of the Dutch Garden with posts with carved finials, which serves as a musicians' platform, is used by the schools to give plays, by the D. A. R. to induct its new officers, and for other community purposes. In fact, Mrs. Clarke planned it to have, in addition to its features of a private garden, botanical garden, and wild-flower preserve, all the facilities of a community center.

Mary Mowbray-Clarke is the daughter of an English landscape architect, who, working with Olmstead and Vaux, helped create Central Park of New York City. As a young girl, Mrs. Clarke traveled all over Europe with her father, studying gardens. Her architectural training was had among the chateaus and cathedrals of Europe. Mrs. Clarke studied design at the Arts Students' League in New York City; also at the London School of Arts and Crafts; and also with Whistler in London.

She worked with Carrére and Hastings, who built the New York Public Library on Fifth Avenue, doing renderings, those drawings which visualize a finished building for the clients from the architect's abstract-looking plans. She is the author of "The Argonaut of Art History" and part owner for a number of years of the "Sunwise Turn," famous bookshop. She lives now in a little house in Rockland County, built in 1769, and has helped to gather about into the locality a group of artists, writers, playwrights, craftsmen in glass, textiles, and wood, who share her community ideas.

Her Workmen Now Loyal

Mrs. Clarke is the only woman construction boss who directed WPA gangs of from 20 to 40 men, so that the annual reports of their work usually read something like 899 men and 1 woman boss. Her work for Rockland County includes making specifications down to a cent for road building; the restoring of terraces and lawns of private property where broken into; making of banks, gutters, and all the detailed work usually done by a man. She has driven 16,000 miles surveying roads. In midwinter, in below-zero weather, she is out in boots and winter clothes which hardly seem proof against the low temperature, on her feet all day, overseeing road gangs at work. The men like to work with her and are loyal in their praise.

Kitchen Vase, Harbor For Stray Buds

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

One of the pleasantest customs which exists in my mother-in-law's pleasant household is that of having a harboring vase. It is really a very simple thing—just a dime-store china container clamped to the side wall in the recessed window above the kitchen sink—but it gets more constant attention than an expensive bowl with a lovely flower arrangement in the living room, for into it goes whatever stray bud or fern or bit of foliage is brought into the house.

Has the new rose just opened its initial bloom so that the family can see for the first time what it actually is like? Put the lonely blossom — too insignificant, since it is the effort of so young a plant, for even a bud vase on the little table in the den—into the harboring jar that everybody may give it a friendly glance as he passes by.

Has the dog in his romping knocked off a pink camellia? Let it bloom a little longer against the wall indoors. Has the neighbor stepped in with a small specimen of something from her own yard? Is there a piece of bright-colored vine brought in by someone just back from the hills? Has the orchard yielded the first lupine, an early pale poppy, an out-of-season spray of peach or plum? For all these the harboring vase has a comfortable welcome.

And if three or four plant orphans arrive at the same time, there is still room for them all. No combination is too ill-assorted, no sprig too humble to have its drink from those hospitable depths. **F. H.**

Day's Work of Waacs at Fort Like That of Army Rookies

This is the third in a series of articles by Mary Hornaday of The Christian Science Monitor's Washington Bureau, who is at Fort Des Moines, Iowa, to see the WAAC training for officer-candidates get under way.

By Mary Hornaday

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Fort Des Moines, Iowa

How will a member of Uncle Sam's first Women's Army Auxiliary Corps spend her days at Fort Des Moines?

Though she will be blazing a trail for American womanhood, actually her day will be much the same as that of any Army rookie. She will be roused from her cot by a bugle-call and will be called to bed by another. In between she will drill on Fort Des Moines' 47-acre parade ground and go to classes taught by Army officers.

If she is a candidate for an officer or specialist post, the Waac will undergo a six to 12-week training course stiffer than that at the average college. She will have seven 45-minute classes each day and 45 minutes of military drill.

Here is the daily schedule for the 440 officer candidates mustered into the WAAC at Fort Des Moines this week:

5:45 a. m.—First call.
6:00 a. m.—Reveille.
6:05 a. m.—Assembly—Parade.
6:35 a. m.—Mess.
7:30-11:45 a. m. — Assembly for classes and drill until 11:45.
12:15 p. m.—Mess.
1:00 p. m.—School and drill call.
1:10 p. m.—Assembly call for classes and drill until 4:15.
5:00 p. m.—Retreat.
5:15 p. m.—Mess.
6:00-9:00 p. m.—Study periods.
10:45 p. m.—Call to quarters.
11:00 p. m.—Taps.

Band on the Way

This week a male bugler is calling the newly inducted Waacs to meals and classes, but the WAAC auxiliaries (privates) in camp are 29 musicians. Warrant Officer Peter Berg, leader of the post band, not only expects to find a feminine bugler among them to sound calls for future WAACS but within a month or six weeks he is confident he will have a WAAC band in shape. There may even be a contest for a WAAC Hymn to correspond to the U. S. Marines' "From the Halls of Montezuma to the Shores of Tripoli," or the Engineers', "The Caissons Go Rolling Along."

In the beginning the WAAC band will play and march with the regular Army band in order to get the military swing and marching steps. Six weeks from now the women's band will be marching on their own if they are as good as Army officers here think they are going to be.

The Waacs will have week-end leave, but they must remain in Des Moines unless special leave is obtained, and this will be granted only in emergencies. While they are in training school the girls will have homework assignments over every week end anyway, Capt. Gordon C. Jones, in charge of training, promises.

Close Order Drill

Drill taught the girls will be what the Army calls "close order" contrasted with "extended order" drill, used on the battlefield. The Waacs will drill without arms.

Recreation facilities at the Fort are ample for the amount of time allotted for play. Besides a small swimming pool, there are tennis courts and a golf putting course. Each barracks has its own recreation room with piano and card tables, also a large porch for use on hot summer evenings. Two post exchanges, one for white women and another for Negroes, will have soda fountains. Beer will not be served to the Waacs on the post.

Waacs will have the use of two chapels at the post and two motion picture theaters. All chaplains attached to the post at the present time are men.

A WAAC can do her own hair-shampooing and clothes washing in the barracks' shower and laundry rooms or she can send her clothes to the laundry and go to a beauty parlor in an old CCC barracks, leased out as a concession to a local Des Moines firm.

Eventually she will go to school in comfortable, air-conditioned classrooms, but as construction at the Fort has not yet caught up with expanded WAAC schedule, necessitated by increased demands for women's services from Corps Area Commanders, the girls for a while will have some of their classes out-of-doors under the towering elms on this 99-year-old post.

A Waac can keep an automobile at camp, but she must register it with the Commandant and obey all post driving regulations.

Clothing and Menus

Favorite WAAC outfit will undoubtedly be her brown-and-white-striped seersucker "exercise suit" that corresponds to the Army private's "fatigue clothes." The WAAC play suit is a dress with matching bloomers underneath. With it she will be able to wear moccasins to rest her feet from the heavy brown Oxfords that will be used for marching. A floppy-brimmed khaki hat, modeled after the Army fatigue hat, completes the play outfit, to be used as a relief from the long-sleeved WAAC uniform, with its stiff visored cap.

Army menus have been lightened a little for the women soldiers, but the food will be of the same general variety served in all Army mess halls. Here is what the Waacs ate in their first day in camp:

Breakfast: Fresh apples, grapenut flakes, fresh milk, cinnamon toast, butter, preserves, sausages, cocoa.

Lunch: Macaroni and cheese, bread and butter, lettuce salad, Italian prunes, milk, coffee.

Dinner: Leg of Lamb, mint sauce, snowflake potatoes, buttered peas, cole slaw, rolls and butter, peach cobbler, iced tea.

Here's a Career Made of Paint and Paper

By Mary Burhoe

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Catherine Blondin, married when barely out of pigtails, at eighteen found herself "on the world" with a baby to support. She had no vocational training. She'd never had a job. If she'd ever heard of consumer relations, it was just a phrase.

Walking along a city street one day, she stopped before a paint-store window piled with cans of various kinds, among them a new, quick-drying lacquer. No way of using it was suggested. Now Catherine had good taste, and she was clever with her hands. Standing there and noting the pleasing colors indicated on the lacquer cans, she suddenly had a vision of dingy furniture and shelves. How they could blossom into freshness and beauty with that lacquer! She longed for a brush and a chance to prove how the miracle could be performed.

Career Launched

She went into the store. It was an off season. No one was buying paint. The young woman's suggestion appealed instantly to the manager. The next day Catherine Blondin was demonstrating the lacquer in the window. Weary housewives and family men handy around the house, watched with fascination. Trade poured into the store. And a career that has since led to a Fifth Avenue office of her own and the appellation "Counsellor in Consumer Relations," had been launched. And all because of a gift which many women share—the knack of seeing and proclaiming new and glamorous uses for everyday materials.

But to go back to the window where young Catherine Blondin was demonstrating so effectively. Her success reached the ears of the lacquer manufacturers. They asked her to train demonstrators for other shop windows. This took her to various cities in the South, and in Atlanta her work was noticed by the representative of a larger paint manufacturer! Would she take a position with that company as lecturer on color harmony for the home?

This was a distinct advance, but it made the young woman conscious of her need for further training. Fortunately, the firm's headquarters were in Chicago, where at the Art Institute she could take night courses in interior decorating. This was strenuous after a hard day's work, but she found that everything she learned made her job easier. Eventually, her lectures took her through 22 states.

To Her Advantage

The depression, which curtailed so many success stories of the last decade, brought a change for Catherine Blondin also. But it worked out to her advantage. For when her employers decided they could no longer afford the lectures in home decoration, she got a job modeling for Marshall Field's in Chicago. Again she was showing women how—this time, how to wear clothes effectively. The poise she had learned in the paint demonstrations, as well as her native graciousness, contributed to a new success.

This in turn brought an offer from another large department store, Carson Pirie Scott & Company. The new job was better and called into play her art training, for she was to design Christmas wrappings for thousands of gift boxes to be displayed in the windows.

Using Dennison's paper, ribbons, cards and ornaments, she worked out ideas that even the manufacturers themselves had never dreamed of. Their representative in Chicago was duly impressed and to give the result in her own words: "I was figuratively wrapped in gift packaging and sent to Dennison's on Fifth Avenue in New York."

Now with a staff of assistants and offices smartly decorated to make a charming background for the things she designs, she is Dennison's stylist for wrappings, table decorations, and favors—the gay trifles you see in the shops at all seasons of the year.

"Catherine Blondin Associates" are also counsellors in consumer relations for various other products as widely different as, for instance, the ultra-modern plioflm and a long-established make of wool blankets.

Associated Press

Among First to Get WAAC Uniforms

This quintette showed incoming candidates (rear, wearing name cards) what they will wear. Left to right—Mrs. William J. Stout, Indianapolis, Ind.; Mrs. Miriam W. Hawthorne, Miami, Fla.; Miss Virginia Hall, Fort Shaw, Mont.; Miss Edith Toffaletti, Fort Tampa City, Fla.; Mrs. Vera Harrison, Wilberforce, Ohio.

Does It Dryclean?

Have you always supposed that any garment that wasn't washable was drycleanable? Yes? Well, so did we.

But, unfortunately, such an idea is a delusion, according to the experts. The National Association of Dyers and Cleaners, which maintains a large laboratory for testing and drying new materials, states that many fabrics made today are not cleanable by any method whatever.

It behooves the shopper, therefore, to inquire, "Will it dryclean?"

Women who have never heard of fabrics that won't dryclean attribute such disappointments as frayed seams, powder blue cloth faded to violet, and sagging hems, entirely to the unsatisfactory performance of the drycleaner. Actually the fabrics themselves may be at fault.

Trifles Moved From the Home Front

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Our home front has a new face for the duration!

Confronted with the loss of all household help, and determined to keep myself from getting so sunk in housework that I could not keep up with my war relief work part of each day, I went through my house like a breeze, ruthlessly taking down and putting away everything not absolutely necessary to our everyday comfort.

Since such entertainments as dinner parties and luncheons are definitely shelved by us and our friends for the duration, I decided I might as well cut down on the amount of table silver we keep in use. I bought a non-tarnish chest for the extra flat silver, and a couple of rolls of some non-tarnish paper for wrapping candlesticks, small dishes, trays, and the gravy boat. Now I have only enough table silver to set places for the family and a couple of guests.

Away With the Ornaments

After going through the silver drawer for this purpose, I cast an appraising eye on the ornaments around the house which require frequent dusting. I filled my arms many times with china dogs and elephants, and empty vases. These I have put away in a deep drawer where I shall not have to dust them, or be conscious of their dust every time I pass them by. Knick-knacks hold no place in our homes today of all times.

My linen supply came in for the next attack on our home front. I have made shopping trips for the purpose of laying in a supply of table "linens" which do not have to be washed.

I found that one can buy thick paper napkins as large as dinner-size linen ones, and that the assortment of fiber and cellophane doilies is very large. For the dressers, I purchased scarves of these same materials and for the bathroom I bought turkish hand towels, having put away my linen ones for the duration. Into the linen closet have gone all my tablecloths except some lace ones which are quickly laundered. I have wrapped up the linen ones in blue paper, which is said to keep them from turning yellow. By this I have saved myself considerable laundry work, which also means a saving in soap, in the use of fuel to heat hot water, and in electricity consumed by the ironing. Hence a little more is pared off the housekeeping budget.

Using Paper Draperies

Having plenty of windows to let in sun and fresh air has always appealed to me, but living in a dusty neighborhood, I realize that plenty of windows means also plenty of curtains to be washed and ironed once a month. So, wherever possible, I have taken down the curtains entirely and put them away. I find there are stunning paper curtains on the market which can be brushed off, or wiped off with a damp cloth. These are inexpensive, and I have hung them at all the first-floor windows. It is amusing to hear my friends exclaim over my extravagance in buying new draperies in wartime. They are so attractive that I think I shall continue to use them even when this period we call "the duration" is over, and we can hope for a happier home front.

J. C.

BABY-GENTLE?
SUDSIN' WHIZ?
WELL, I SWAN
THAT'S WHAT IT IS!
★ Why, Swan's as pure as imported castiles. And it gives you *seas* of suds, even in hard water. Swan your dishes . . . Swan your undies . . . Swan the baby . . . and you! Get Swan today!

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Every day—Monday through Friday

The Home Forum

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR,
BOSTON

Jaalam Has Changed

WE'RE STILL somewhat undecided, in Jaalam, as to whether we should be proud of this or disturbed about it. For folks come out from the city and marvel that we're so unchanged, so untouched, so remote from a troubled world. We've no idea how refreshing it is to get away from it all.

* * *

In part, Jaalam is mildly indignant. For, of course, there have been changes in town. Lots of changes. It's becoming increasingly difficult to persuade boys that pushing a lawnmower is a laudable form of exertion. The younger sprouts are busy in the fire tower, as plane spotters, and as collectors of junk and brass and old iron. And expert scythemen, like old Arch Hunter, are hard to come by, so tied up are they with mowing.

My neighbor, Lee, tucks into farming from dawn to dusk, now that Junius is in the Marines and young Lucky in the Navy. My neighbor, George, down the road, is at a censored airport, tinkering with planes; and Thorn Harvey, of the Racketbow, who teaches at Harvard, acquired a small tractor this spring and is still astonished to find himself buzzing about town plowing other folks' gardens. George Dodge, the roadmaster, falls on the neck of anyone who seems inclined to work out taxes by a spell of light shovel work. Changes, indeed! Did you know that the Market, last week-end, delivered about town from a horse-drawn wagon? Fact. That goes to show you.

* * *

But all these revolutionary matters are minor, indeed. The really noteworthy change is connected with our infant industry—and Tommy.

You should know Tommy, and probably you do. He is our nearest claim to an all-American person—for, if you took a composite picture of all the soda clerks in the country, the result would be Tommy. He's tall and limber and young; his tongue is hung in the middle and he grins readily; a lock of lank blond hair falls over one eye in a Veronica Lake effect and, Yankee-like, he does dearly love a dicker. Ostensibly, the variety and paper store is run by Miss Abby Parmenter. Miss Abby fusses about, and pays the bills, and casts a censorious eye on the circulating library, but in truth the mainspring of the store is Tommy. He has a finger in enough pies to stock a church supper.

And the latest pie is this bicycle industry. Nothing, of course, is ever thrown away in Jaalam, and Tommy profits by this. Since gas rationing came in, there have been strange clankings from the back room of the paper store. Tommy has a shrewder gleam in his eye. He haunts auctions; he is cobwebby behind the ears from exploring attics and barn lofts; and in the back room, with the paper baler and stored valentines, he accumulates frames and pedals and wheels with the triumphant busyness of a squirrel storing nuts against winter. For Tommy is bringing to light bicycles that last rolled their wheels in the 'nineties, tinkering with them, and sending them out to a new usefulness. He swaps about seats and handlebars, patches up tires or finds new ones, slaps on an enamel job, feeds them oil and sends them out. Tommy's pockets bulge with profits, and Tommy's eyes have the satisfied gleam of a Yankee on the right end of a trade.

There are, I am sorry to report, those who find something funny in all this. There are remarks about Henry Ford and his equally modest start, some speculation as to blueprints and a five-acre plant when Tommy really gets into production, and references to assembly lines and test piloting. Tommy grins, tosses back his lock of hair, sends as good as he gets.

* * *

Of course, this isn't permanent. Even the capacity of Jaalam attics for disgorging the useful has its limits, and Jaalam's ability to absorb reconditioned bicycles has a ceiling. And Tommy, too, is only keeping his hand in until he dickers his way into naval aviation.

Meanwhile, Tommy has the profits and we have a certain renewed faith in Yankee ingenuity. But there's something more in it than this. And we who had thought the bicycle era gone forever are aware of it. First, we're smiling over Tommy's dickering, then we're fussing with sandpaper in the back room and being wise over chains and coaster brakes, and next, in some summer twilight when the Square is almost empty, we're wobbling timidly about in experimental flight. "Go on," urges Tommy. "You never forget how. Like swimming. And she runs like a watch."

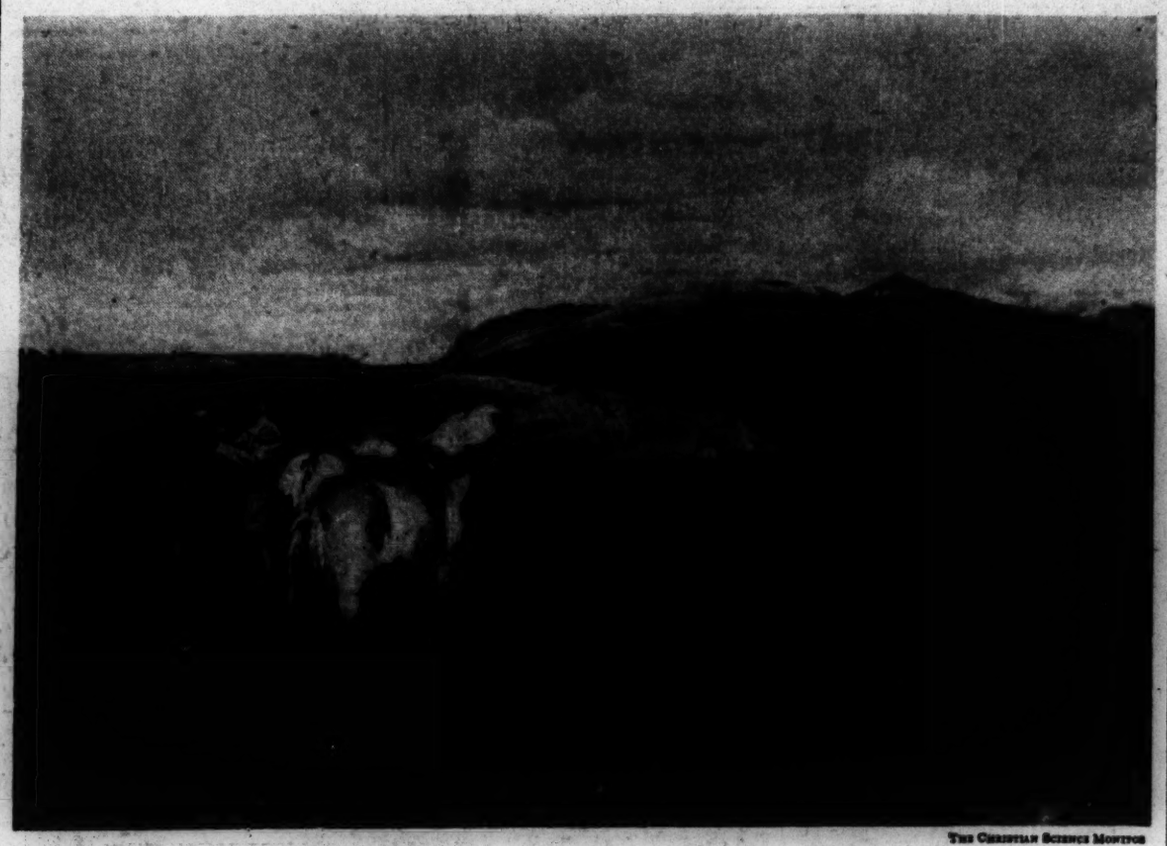
So we set out, and cautiously negotiate the turns about the quiet Common—and, before we know it, we're dickering with Tommy and, of evenings, pushing our reconditioned bicycle sedately about the Jaalam byways.

* * *

Riding homeward, dipping to the cool scented hollows, rising to the small crests, we begin to wonder again about these folks from the city. We do' know. Maybe they're right. Jaalam has changed, and yet it hasn't changed. About all old towns, there is a life steadfast and untouched by passing events, and their ways run deep and untroubled. It may be that we are, in these times, finding again that ever-youthful Jaalam, changeless and steadfast, never far below the surface.

We rather think it's that.

DANIEL CHASE



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THE PONY TRANSPORT OF ICELAND: *A Photograph by William McGreal*

ICELAND TELLS ITS story from afar, as rugged mountains streaked with snow, red cones of ancient volcanoes, and the crystalline gleam of glaciers appear on the horizon. Drawing nearer, gray-green desert wastes may be seen, from which hot springs send up into the air intermittent surges of boiling water. It is a story land offset by dramatic beauty. The rock is volcanic and becomes a play of fantastic colors in the unchanging midsummer light that makes of the twenty-four hours perpetual day. Tiny clusters of houses are set down in green fields where the lava flow, spreading over much of the land, spared areas of fertility. Piles of fish stand ready to be laid out to cure in the sun. White dots on the hillsides are the sheep going forth to feed.

Icelanders are an active people during the long light days of summer—fishing, herding their sheep, tilling their small precious acres. They are a thoughtful people during the long dark days of winter—reading still their sagas and their own writers, reading in many languages the world's great writers; for their culture is something innately real. The unhurried, independent Icelander, valuing mental poise more than material well-being, has found the way to offset the poorness of his land through the richness of his thinking.

Riding deep into the interior on journeys of many days' duration with all our belongings in a saddle pack, we learned much from the quiet philosophic guide who accompanied us. The night's stay would be made at a farmhouse. It was the custom to approach at a brisk gallop, so that our arrival would be impressive. The door would open wide. Hands would be shaken all around, and the welcome given warmly, "Come in and be happy!"

Fresh milk from the afternoon's milking would soon be on the table, and an array of little cakes. The farmer and his wife, readily setting aside their work to talk with strangers, might begin by quoting Longfellow (since their guests were American), or by asking about Manitoba or Dakota where two of their sons had gone to live. So a night's lodging would be found, and then we would be off the next day into remoter country where the only sound other than the hoofs of the ponies on the stony trail would be the singing of swans in their flight overhead.

A remote land once, Iceland is now a strategic point that is remote no longer; a beautiful land always, whether in the shining light of summer or the darkness of winter. George MacDonald once wrote: "To have what we want is riches; to be able to do without is power." He might have been writing of Iceland.

E. Y.

Country Dusk

Day-dusk
And swallow-flight—
And dusty spirals, blown
Along the warm lane, following
The sun—

KATHRYN WRIGHT

In This Brave Hour

There are such depths of meaning hidden where
The awakened heart alone can understand;
There are such countless throbbings through the land,
Of overcoming, and the standing there
Serene, amid the sorrows of the race,—
Standing—with courage and a helping hand,
Standing—amid the battle,—noble, grand,
Nor failing any righteous task to face,
Nor bending 'neath th' unkindest mortal blow.
Throughout our earth, in e'en the darkest land,
A light is breaking, spreads its widening band
Of inspiration, waking hearts to know.
Oh! there is meaning deep in this "high morn,"
In this brave hour a world is being born!

J. McC-G.

The Attainment of True Glory

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IN THE FOLLOWING WORDS Sir Francis Drake, famous vice-admiral in the reign of Elizabeth of England, sought blessing, guidance, and strength to carry out his great undertakings on behalf of Queen and country: "O Lord God, when Thou givest to Thy servants to endeavour any great matter, grant us also to know that it is not the beginning but the continuing of the same, until it be thoroughly finished, which yieldeth the true glory."

With what exactitude does this prayer apply to those on many battle fronts in all parts of the world today amidst the shifting scenes of conflict, the constant ebb and flow of victory or defeat!

In the battle and its outcome, which crowned the valor and seamanship of Drake and scattered the defeated remnants of the great Spanish Armada, designed by Philip II of Spain to conquer England, is seen the reward of Drake's dependence upon divine guidance and his perception of the essential qualities of persistence and thoroughness. It was unquestionably the qualities of character expressed in the words of this prayer that animated and inspired the men under his command and brought completion to their victory. For history records that no further attack appeared, the task was "thoroughly finished," and it yielded "true glory."

The spirit implied in the great vice-admiral's words, quoted above, is much needed by men today to enable them to stand when victory is not yet in sight; to strengthen their determination and their courage; to find inspiration in the sacrifice of ease and comfort that righteousness may triumph, that the substance of a true and lasting conquest over self and the forces which oppose themselves to God may be assured.

Today, as never before on so vast a scale, the human race is in dire distress; wherever men look they perceive tragedies, cruelties, and mistakes, and call loudly for their redress. In viewing all this vast "melting-pot," so eloquent of tragedy, of human failures, we may well echo the question of Job (Job 28:12), "Where shall wisdom be found? and where is the place of understanding?" In his own answer to this question is to be found our final apprehension as to where deliverance from all trouble lies (28:23, 28): "God understandeth the way thereof, and he knoweth the place thereof. . . . And unto man he said, Behold, the fear of the Lord, that is wisdom; and to depart from evil is understanding."

In our day Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, has found the remedy for the stupendous problems that lie around and ahead of humanity. In answer to her own question (The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany, p. 292), "What cannot love and righteousness achieve for the race?" she declares: "All that can be accomplished, and more than history has yet recorded. All good that ever was written, taught, or wrought comes from God and human faith in the right. Through divine Love the right government is assimilated, the way pointed out, the process shortened, and the joy of acquiescence consummated." How clearly does Mrs. Eddy in these words point the path of peace and brotherhood! And yet how far removed from present evidence and manifold experience are the spiritual love and right thinking called for in this statement!

To enlightened men and women everywhere there has come the greatest of all tasks and opportunities, namely, that of the stewardship of humanity, the establishment and preservation of the true spirit of freedom, of self-government, and of the ideal of individuality among the nations. It can only be as they sanctify themselves, only as their thinking approximates a purer, unselfed love and an appreciation of that quality of love which is expressed in universal brotherhood, that this mission and purpose will be worthily fulfilled.

The magnitude of the task may well give some men pause. It is a call to daily subjugation of all wayward, selfish, self-centered, critical, and hostile tendencies hitherto prevalent; a call to walk among men in humility and compassion, in nobility and grandeur, and yet with that intimate understanding of the needs of others, in sickness and sin, in sorrow and lack, characteristic of and exemplified in the life of Christ Jesus and of Mrs. Eddy.

The vision of true scientific living has been vouchsafed to mankind. Faithfulness and obedience to its teachings will add gloriously to the spiritual history of men and women everywhere, will bring about true government, true peace, and the true progress of humanity. Not only in "the beginning," but in "the continuing of the same until it be thoroughly finished," shall we find the attainment of "true glory."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Icelandic]

Öflun sannrar sæmdar

Þýðing á ensku greininni um Kristileg Vísindi á þessari blaðsíðu

Það var með eftirfylgjandi orðum, að Sir Francis Drake—hinn frægi visi-aðmíráll á stjórnarárum Elísabetar Englandsdrottningar—leitaði blessunar, leiðsagnar og styrks, til að leiða til lykta hið mikla starf, sem hann tók að sjer fyrir drottninguna og föðurlandið: "Ó Drottinn, Guð minn. Þegar þú leyfir þjónum þínum, að gera tilraun til stórvirkja, veit oss einnig þá þekkingu, að það er ekki byrjunin, heldur framhaldið, þar til verkinu er að fullu lokið, sem gefur af sjer hina sönnu sæmd."

Með hvílíkri nákvæmni á ekki þessi bæn við þá, sem eru á hinum ýmsu vígvöllum hjer og þar um heiminn, þar sem bardagarnir eru sem breytingar á leiksviði—stöðugt flóð og fjara af sigrum og ósigrum.

Í orustunum og endalokum þeirra, sem kríndu hetjudáð og sjókænsku Drakes og tvístruðu og eyddu Spænskaflotanum, er Filipus II Spánarkonungur hafði gert út til að sigra England, sjest umbun sú, er Drake hlaut fyrir traust sitt á guðlegri handleiðslu, ásamt skilningi hans á meginn-kjarna staðfestu og fullkomnunar. Það er enginn efi á því, að það voru eðli og mannkostir hans, er lýstu sjer í áðurnefndri bæn, sem örvuðu og fjörgvuðu mennina undir stjórn hans og gjörðu sigur hans fullkominn. Því sagan segir, að engin árás var framar gjörð á þá; ætlunarverkinu var "að fullu lokið", og það "gaf af sjer hina sönnu sæmd".

Andinn, sem er innifalinn í tilvitnuðum orðum hins mikla visi-aðmíráls, er mönnum mjög nauðsynlegur nú á dögum, til að gjöra þeim það mögulegt, að standa stöðugum, þegar sigur er ekki enn í augsýn; til að styrkja vilja þeirra og hugrekki; til að finna unað í fórn næðis og þæginda, svo rjettlætið nái að sigra, svo undirstaða sannra og varanlegra sigurvinninga yfir sjálfum sjer, og máttarvöldunum, sem berjast gegn Guði, verði að fullu tryggð.

Aldrei áður, í svo stórum stýl, hefur mannkynið átt við slíka hrylling og neyð að búa sem nú á dögum. Hvar sem augað eygir, gefur að líta harmleiki, grimd og villur, sem hrópa um rjettingu. Þegar vjer virðum fyrir oss þennan mikla "bræðslupott"—talandi vott harmleiks og mannlegs breyskleika—getum vjer með rjettu bergmálað orð Jobs (Jobsbók 28:12): "En spekin, hvar er hana að finna, og hvar á vizkan heima?". Í svari hans við þessari spurningu finnum vjer endanlegan skilning á því, hvar frelsun aje að finna frá allri neyð (28:23, 28): "Guð veit veginn til hennar og hann þekkir heimkynni hennar. . . . Og við manninn sagði hann: Sjá, að óttast drottin—það er speki, og að forðast ílt—það er vizka."

Á vorum dögum hefur Mary Baker Eddy, Uppgötvandi og Stofnandi Kristilegra Vísinda, fundið úrlausn á hinum ógurlegu vandamálum, sem eru alt í kring og framundan mannkyninu. Í svarinu við sinni eigin spurningu (*The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany*, bls. 292), "Hvað geta ekki kærleikur og rjettvísi afrekað fyrir mannkynið?", segir hún: "Alt sem hægt er að framkvæma, og meira enn sagan hefur fært í letur. Alt það góða, sem nokkrusinni var ritað, kennt, eða unnið, kemur frá Guði og trú mannanna á rjettlætinu. Með guðdómlegum Kærleika samræmist hin rjetta stjórn, á veginn er bent, gangurinn er styttur, og gleði undirgefninnar er fullkomnuð." Hversu glögglega bendir frú Eddy oss ekki með þessum orðum á veginn til friðar og bræðralags! En hversu fjarlæg frá nútíðar viðhorfi og margskonar reynd eru þó hinn andlegi kærleikur og rjettvís hugsun, sem koma fram í þessum orðum hennar!

Til sannmentaðra manna og kvenna, hvar sem er, hafa nú komið einhver hin mestu verkefni og tækifæri, nefnilega: að verða ármenn mannkynsins, að stofna og varðveita hinn sanna frelsis-anda, sjálfstjórn og hugsjón um persónuleik meðal þjóðanna. Það getur aðeins orðið að svo miklu leyti sem þeir helga hjarta sitt—einungis að svo miklu leyti sem hugsanir þeirra nálgast hreinan, óeigingjarnan kærleika, og þeir kunna að meta þann eiginlegleika kærleikans sem lýsir sjer í alheims bræðralagi, að áform og ætlunarverk þeirra geta haft verðugan árangur.

Vel má vera, að stærð þessa starfs komi sumum til að hika við, því það er kall til daglegrar undirokunar allra þrárra, eigingjarnra, sjálfselskra, aðfinningasamra og fjandsamlegra tilhneiginga, sem hingað til hafa verið ráðandi—kall til að sýna auðmýkt og meðaumkvunarsemi á vegferð vorri, að koma fram með göfugleik og tign, en þó með fullum skilningi á þörfum annara, á sjúkdómi og synd, á sorg og skorti, sem auðkendi og var lífandi dæmi í líferni Krists Jesú og frú Eddy.

Hugsjónin um hið rjetta vísindalega líferni hefur þegar verið veitt mannkyninu. Hollusta og hlýðni við kenningar hennar munu dásamlega auka við andlega sögu manna og kvenna um víða veröld; munu hjálpa að stofna sanna stjórn, sannan frið, og sannar framfarir mannkynsins. Ekki aðeins í "byrjuninni", heldur í "framhaldinu, þar til verkinu er að fullu lokið" munum vjer öðlast "hina sönnu sæmd."

For Wearing That Kind of Coat

I HAVE SEVERAL friends and acquaintances who are very good companions in the house or for an afternoon walk, but whom I cannot make up my mind to make a longer excursion with; for I discover, all at once, that they are too gentlemanly in manners, dress, and all their habits. I see in my mind's eye that they wear black coats, considerable starched linen, glossy hats and shoes, and it is out of the question. It is a great disadvantage for a traveller to be a gentleman of this kind; he is so ill-treated, only a prey to landlords. It would be too much of a circumstance to enter a strange town or house with such a companion. You could not travel incognito; you might get into the papers. You should travel as a common man. If such a one were to set out to make a walking-journey, he would betray himself at every step. Every one would see that he was trying an experiment. . . . The natives would bow to him, other gentlemen would invite him to ride, conductors would warn him that this was the second-class car, and many would take him for a clergyman; and so he would be continually pestered and balked and run upon. You would not see the natives at all. Instead of going in quietly at the back door and sitting by the kitchen fire, you would be shown into a cold parlor, there to confront a fireboard, and excite a commotion in a whole family. . . . No, you must be a common man, or at least travel as one, and then nobody will know that you are there or have been there. I would not undertake a simple pedestrian excursion with one of these, because to enter a village, or a hotel, or a private house, with such a one, would be too great circumstance, would create too great a stir. You could only go half as far with the same means, for the price of board and lodgings would rise everywhere; so much you have to pay for wearing that kind of coat—From "Men of Concord," by HENRY D. THOREAU (Boston: Houghton Mifflin).

In the Oldest Living European Tongue

ICELANDIC LITERATURE is in some respects unique. It is almost as old as the nation by which it was created, and covers a longer period than any other literature in a still living European tongue. The Old Norse in which it is recorded has in Iceland changed so little during a thousand years that any modern child can understand the old writings. For the children of Norway, and for Norwegian adults who are not students of the former speech of their people, it has to be translated—just as *Beowulf* and the writings of King Alfred must be translated for the Englishman of today. . . .

Old Icelandic poetry falls under two heads: the Eddic lays and the Court poetry.

Most of the Eddic lays are of uncertain age, but it is generally supposed that much of what has been preserved dates from between 850 to 1050, and more particularly from the latter part of that period. . . .

The most original literary achievements of the Icelanders are the sagas. Their material derives in some cases from remote centuries, their earliest written monuments from about 1100. The best of them had been transferred from the memories of the saga men to vellum manuscripts before 1300.

The saga had to be literature, for it could not survive unless it were popular. As between fact and fiction the word "saga" is noncommittal. It is cognate with German *sagen*, with English *to say*. . . . The sagas, indeed, run the whole gamut from books at least as truthful as their strongest rivals for that distinction of eight hundred or a thousand years ago, to yarns as nearly without foundation as a "western" of today. They might or might not be true. They had to be interesting. . . .

The preservation of this literature, and the vital character of it, profoundly influenced the history of the nation. Because nearly every Icelander knew nearly every saga, and because every Icelander knew the favorite sagas, the rebel poets of the nineteenth century were not constrained, for instance, to speak of just "honor," an abstract concept susceptible of many interpretations, but were able to plead for a return to "the honor of Gunnar," a phrase with a precise meaning to every reader and listener.—From "Iceland—The First American Republic," by VILHJALMUR STEFANSSON, copyright, 1939, by Doubleday, Doran and Company.

Norway Pine

The Norway pine leaned on the breeze.
It was taller than all the other trees.
It swayed and swayed as though intent
Not to be broken nor even bent.
With its needles dark it swept the sky,
Passed under the white clouds drifting by,
Passed and repassed and came once more
Beneath the same cloud where it stood before,
Having appeased the urgent breeze—
Diplomacy known not alone to trees.

ELLA ELIZABETH PRESTON

Indispensable

to Individual Progress

A great inspiration and help are the Christian Science periodicals established by MARY BAKER EDDY, Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science. They are the organs of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

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"Designed to put on record the divine Science of Truth" (The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany, 353, by Mary Baker Eddy). Each monthly issue brings metaphysical articles, editorials, testimonies of healing, and an authoritative directory of Christian Science Churches, Societies, Reading Rooms, Practitioners, and Nurses. Price, one year, $3.50; single copy, 35c.

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"To proclaim the universal activity and availability of Truth" (Miscellany, 353). Published monthly in German and in French editions, alternate pages of English. Price, one year, $2.00; single copy, 20c. Also quarterly in Scandinavian, Dutch, and Braille editions, $1.00 a year; single copy, 25c.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, JULY 22, 1942

Intimate Message: Washington

Blanket Days of New World's Indians Passing ..... ***By Joseph G. Harrison***

With the mammoth struggle in Russia rumbling in our ears and with the tense battle for the Middle East seesawing back and forth, it is sometimes difficult to look at this war from any angle but the purely military. We all recognize that the war is bringing about profound and lasting changes in a great number of ways, but not many of us have the time to sit down and do a little good hard thinking about them.

A lot has been written about the happier part which the American Negro is now taking both in the war effort and in the ordinary, day-by-day existence of the United States. Bringing with it greater justice and a fairer share of America's invaluable gifts, this new opportunity for the Negro is widely viewed as a forerunner of better race relations and of improved economic conditions for both white and colored persons. But, above all, it is looked upon as an earnest of America's intention to guarantee a new deal for all nonwhite peoples everywhere after the war.

There is, however, an aspect of the American racial problem which is held to have as extensive an implication as that of the Negro. This is the question of the future role of the American Indian, not only in the United States but in every one of the Latin-American countries in which he forms a substantial part of the population.

Japanese Propaganda Reported

Although it would be incorrect to say that interest in the millions of Indians living in the New World is widespread in Washington, it is nevertheless true that conditions in the last few years have caused officials here to look at the problem with new understanding and sympathy. Reports of Japanese propaganda activities among the Indians all the way from Alaska to Peru have contributed to this.

Persons most familiar with the Indian situation declare that the last decade has been a significant one. They hold that while the Indian in the United States and in Mexico has apparently made marked progress toward integrating himself into the life of his respective country, the Indian in Central America and in Northern and Central South America has been moving in the opposite direction.

Travelers returning from such countries as Bolivia, Peru, and Ecuador, in which the Indian strain predominates, report that the oppressed descendants of the original inhabitants of these countries are developing a sullen belligerency which was not there 15 years ago. This new stirring is said to be widening the already sizable rift which exists between the mountain-dwelling Indian and the town-dwelling person of Spanish descent.

Since the "Indian" countries of Latin America are strategically located near the Panama Canal and since the thought of the majority of the population of any country is bound to affect that country's foreign policy, Washington is showing new interest in millions of individuals who a few years ago were known only as wearers of bright-colored shawls.

A Bond of Understanding

But Washington's interest is far from being purely the negative one of hoping that nothing will come along to disturb the status quo in strategically important areas. Officials at the Office of Indian Affairs are convinced that the sizable Indian populations of all countries from Canada as far south as Bolivia and Paraguay can eventually become a strong bond linking Anglo-Saxon America and Latin America. An interesting example of this can be found in the southwestern part of the United States where persons of Anglo-Saxon, Indian, Mexican and even Spanish descent live together in perfect harmony and are slowly evolving a unique form of culture.

The Inter-American Conference on Indian Affairs which was held in Mexico last year shows that new World Interest in its "first settlers" has already attained international scope. It is significant that the meeting was held in that country which is probably making a greater effort to guarantee a new life to its Indian population than almost any other.

It is quite possible that the time may not be very far off when the United States will be judged—in Mexican, Bolivian, Peruvian and Ecuadorian eyes—by the way in which it opens the doors of complete economic opportunity to the Indian tribes now living on parched reservations. Although the American Indian does not seem to be faced with the same prejudice that stalks Negroes and Orientals, there are still sizable difficulties in his way.

On the other hand, it is significant and encouraging that such a man as the late Maj. Gen. Clarence Tinker, an Oklahoma Indian, could be appointed as head of the Army air forces in Hawaii.

All over the New World, the Indian is casting aside the blanket which, too often, the white man imposed and is rising to take his place as an honored citizen.

The Country Speaks: New York

World Wilson Wanted ..... ***By Robert Hallett***

While fabricators of the peace that will follow the present war are busy with their tasks, the question of what the United States is fighting for is being ever more widely asked throughout this land. The replies show a similarity between American and British opinion, but a wide difference between Anglo-American thought and that among the authorized spokesmen of the peoples of continental Europe who have been ground under the heel of Nazi despotism and ruthlessness.

Here and in Great Britain voices are raised for "a fuller freedom than the most fortunate peoples of the world have heretofore enjoyed"; for "an opportunity as free men and women to work out our destiny, resolve misunderstandings and hatred and help to build a system based upon the ideal of human comradeship"; for the liberation of "people of all the world who have been enslaved by the barbarian powers"; for making secure "the four freedoms of the Atlantic Charter: freedom of speech, freedom of worship, freedom from want and freedom from fear for all the people in all the world." These are the objectives advanced in a series of letters in the July number of the Survey Graphic.

In contradistinction to this, the demand for vengeance against mass murders and the enslavement of peoples is coming from the occupied countries of continental Europe.

That the peace-making will be the most difficult problem statesmen have ever faced is obvious, and not the least of their difficulties will be found in defining a "just" peace. That Germany, Japan and Italy will not be able to indemnify for material losses the peoples they now have conquered, but who will emerge victorious, is patent. Neither will they be able to ease the terrific burden of taxation which will for generations oppress the peoples, and especially the wage-earners of the United Nations.

The load these peoples will carry to pay the cost of the war will be a yoke heavier to bear than anything they have ever known, and, meanwhile, the redress they could expect under the simplest application of common law will be denied them through the insolvency—moral and economic—of the debtors.

Those who have lost property through confiscation by the Nazi Powers to enrich their leaders or to carry on war and persecution against the rightful owners of the properties will, too, be denied redress and recovery, as has been remarked by an outstanding lawyer here, who holds that this aspect alone of all the complex questions of the peace constitutes one of the most difficult problems of the postwar settlement.

It would appear, therefore, that from the standpoint of law and equity, a "just" peace might as well be ruled out at the very start, and that the chief problem that will come before the treaty-makers will be in finding ways and means of preventing another pyromaniac, man or nation, setting the world aflame in another pair of decades.

The consensus is all for this, but the ways and means of achieving it have not been agreed upon. In some influential quarters in this New York forum of public opinion, there is an opinion that in international reciprocity without regard to victor or vanquished will be found the key to the world settlement—that is, reciprocity in trade and raw materials and a working agreement that will distribute the good things of the world among the nations without favor.

Against this there is another thought, less vocal than the other, that the formula of the first Napoleon for holding down militarist Germany by dividing it into small disarmed states over which a military vigilance should be maintained is the only way to prevent major wars in Europe that must now, as a result of world interdependence, become world wars.

One of the Survey Graphic letter writers, described as a foreign correspondent for the Columbia Broadcasting System, sees the United States fighting for full racial equality, "and by our treatment of Negroes, Indians and Orientals, we will be judged by the colored peoples—the majority—of the world."

"Moreover," he holds, "we must eliminate every vestige of poverty" lest by the exceptions to the high American living standards "we will be judged by the impoverished nations—the majority." And, finally, "we must assume the responsibility of transplanting, by direct intervention if necessary, . . . the innumerable freedoms guaranteed by our Constitution and desired by men of good will everywhere."

Another letter writer sees it necessary "that vengeance for anything less than the outraged feelings of all mankind must of necessity be crowded down to a very insignificant place at the bottom of the list" of the things the United States is fighting for.

A "Navy man" sees the nation fighting for "the kind of world we want to live in—a world genuine, sane, and humane," as warring "to crush the towering creature of military arrogance, we hope, forever."

All of which boiled down to essentials, indicates that Anglo-British opinion, in contradistinction to that obtaining in Europe outside Russia and in China, is following the Wilsonian 1917-'18 formula for making the world "safe for democracy."

To Change the Subject:

I Saw 135 Pacifists ..... ***By R. H. Markham***

At the Council of the Congregational Christian Churches recently held in Durham, N. H., I saw 135 men and women stand up to demonstrate that they were opposed to any participation in the war effort of the United States. In view of the historical record of the Congregational Church, that was a striking act. In a general way, the Congregationalists may be said to typify, even to be direct descendants of, founders of the United States. The stand of those 135 "nonparticipators" tends toward a destruction of the state which their fathers founded.

Walton E. Cole, in a recent book on "Realistic Courage," says that the first church erected in Plymouth, Mass., was a log building with cannons mounted on the roof. It is said to have been both a fortress and a place of worship. Those Christians, along with many other colonists, established a state that has proved one of the greatest blessings in human history. Though defective, the American state marked a new epoch in the liberation and elevation of men and women.

Like all states that have existed until now, its ultimate authority is coercion, its final voice is that of a judge. On the platform at the Congregational Christian Council were two distinguished judges—perhaps more. Those two played an important role in the proceedings. Both at Church Councils and in their Court they are noble, kind, neighborly, just Christian men. At church meetings they use only moral suasion, but in court, as organs of the state, they use coercion. Without that coercion this American state could not exist.

The American state, which they typify, has established universal free education, it has given wives and mothers more rights than they ever had before, it has curtailed the power of the rich over the poor, kept the press and meetings comparatively free, made religion far freer than ever before in history, assured unprecedented rights to workers, aided the unemployed, protected children, diminished crime, and increased general neighborliness.

Comparing world conditions in 1930 with those in 1730, every fair observer would admit that the lot of common people had been transformed.

Concerning this American state, Abraham Lincoln, at a very critical moment, is reported to have said, "We have gained democracy. . . . Perhaps we have come to the dreadful day—and the dream is ended. If so, I am afraid it must be ended forever. I cannot believe that ever again will men have the opportunity we have had."

Those were terribly solemn words then. They are more solemn now. The world has become much smaller, we are much nearer humanity's "last chance."

For what were those 135 "nonparticipators" standing? Was it not for the utter destruction of the American state? Would that not mean the complete annihilation of free education, of the protection of women and children, of fair labor laws, of just courts, of the untrammeled practice of religion, of protection for the weak against the mighty, and of the whole feeling of personal worth for common people which has developed since 1620? Would it not mean the end of Lincoln's "dream"?

Would it not be the refutation of all history to deny that men have advanced from Dark Ages toward a world of much light? And will any responsible person deny that the state—from the Saxony of Martin Luther, through Switzerland, France, Holland, Britain, to the United States—has been an absolutely vital factor in all that?

Is it not a terrible thing for men and women to weaken the defense of that state, which has proved the mightiest bulwark for protecting the weak, and the strongest lever for lifting the suppressed that has ever existed? Is it a noble act or is it a selfish act for favored men and women of responsibility, who have spent all their days in freedom, to weaken the dikes protecting from an unspeakable flood the state which for almost two centuries has been the hope of the world!

Getting American Bombers to Fighting Fronts

Ferry Command shuttles steady stream of big bombers from U. S. across Atlantic.

Disclosure in London that 995 out of every 1,000 American-built bombers and flying boats had crossed the Atlantic safely during the first year of operations by the Royal Air Force Ferry Command coincides with speeding up of American ferrying plans over seven world networks.

In Long Beach, Calif., Brig. Gen. Harold L. George today conferred with chiefs of the seven services that function under him in the Air Transport Command.

Details of these developments, as reported by the Associated Press and from other sources, outline the emergence of an aerial transport system to pour men and materials into all fighting fronts of the United Nations.

General George said the United States Army can supply the commercial airlines with all the long-range, four-engined transports they can fly and maintain. Army officers may be furnished as co-pilots.

Indicating the magnitude of these unfolding air plans, General George said he had given the airlines until Dec. 31 to complete their reorganization, which would not interfere with their normal business.

In a congratulatory telegram to Air Chief Marshal Sir Frederick Bowhill in Canada, Commander of trans-Atlantic ferrying operations, Air Chief Marshal Sir Charles Portal said from London:

"You are playing a most important part in building up the strength of the RAF. May your second year be as successful as your first."

Bombers in a steady stream now fly across the North Atlantic from American factories via Britain to the far-flung war fronts of the United Nations. The story back of the Ferry Command is told by Wide World newsman Don Whitehead, who flew the ferry route accompanied by George Hill, photographer.

Wide World-Associated Press

AN AIR BASE SOMEWHERE IN CANADA—Traffic is getting heavy on the high road to Britain.

Across 2,000 miles of foggy North Atlantic, bombers from American factories are thundering into airdromes in Britain in growing numbers. The avalanche of air power is roaring into action against the foes of human freedom.

But England is just a stopping place. Those big planes going across were built for attack and not defense. They aren't spanning the Atlantic just to give the crews a joy ride. And it is almost all one-way traffic to the east.

Up in a sunny corner room of the Administration Building of this great Canadian airport, a British warrior watches the noisy, swarming, endless activity with increasing satisfaction. He peers from blue eyes beneath a pair of startlingly fierce sandy eyebrows that curl over his forehead.

He is Air Chief Marshal Sir Frederick Bowhill, who runs this show like a veteran ringmaster keeping a three-ring circus moving smoothly. His job is one of the most vital in the United Nations' scheme of smothering the Axis under clouds of planes.

He must see to it that the ships get to the fighting fronts. His command extends to Britain, India, Africa, South America, and Australia.

Just how many bombers are going across is a tight secret of the Royal Air Force Ferry Command—but let me tell you what I have seen at this huge airfield from which the bombers take off day after day in thundering herds, their pilots heading them for war fronts as casually as you might run down to the corner store.

Row on row of American-made giants and their smaller kin—their aluminum skins daubed with gray-green war paint—are getting a final tuneup and check before taking off. They look grim and deadly. The only bright colors are the red, white and blue insignias of the RAF and the United States Army.

Cartoons on Sides

There are the huge Boeing Flying Fortresses, Consolidated Liberators—Sir Frederick says the Liberator is "a ship without a vice"—Lockheed Hudsons, and other medium bombers, including the high-tailed North American B25, in which Jimmy Doolittle and his boys bombed Tokyo.

Some of the ships have cartoons painted on the sides: One was the 'Bataan Avenger." Another showed a bulldog chasing Hitler over a fence. . . . Indications that the fliers have a goal beyond the ferry destination.

The occasional fighter planes that come into the field look like undersized terriers beside a pack of mastiffs.

The shadows of closely guarded hangars hum with the activity of mechanics and engineers poking into motors, radios, and instruments, making adjustments and minor repairs. As soon as they are approved, the ships are off.

The number of planes on the apron never seems to change. As some roar down the runways and pull up their landing gear, for the transocean flight, others glide in to take their places.

Sir Frederick, the boys will tell you, is doing quite a job. "Ginge" is his nickname. It's an apt one, for Sir Frederick is a gingery, tireless bit of spring-steel energy, working just as hard as he did during the height of the Battle of Britain when he was commander of the RAF Coastal Command.

Story of Bismarck

His knowledge of ships and the men who go down to the sea helped Britain win one of its most important sea battles of the war—the destruction of the German battleship Bismarck.

That is a story he is reticent about telling, but it was he who was responsible for sending the American-built Catalina flying boat to hunt down the Bismarck and lead British naval units to the quarry.

At another air base, "somewhere in Newfoundland," we called our big bomber the Flying Dutchman when we saw the pilot who was to sit at the controls of the 3,000-mile flight from Canada to Britain . . . for in his homeland Hans is listed officially as killed. He is only a "ghost pilot."

Hans is not his real name. It wouldn't be safe for the family he left in the Netherlands if the Germans knew he still was riding the skyways, piloting bombers to Britain.

Hans was in Rotterdam when the Germans struck at his country. He saw the bombers rip the city apart, leaving thousands slain in the smouldering rubble.

With four companions, he fought his way to Belgium and into France, and then escaped to England to join the British Fleet air arm. A year ago he came with the Royal Air Force Ferry Command which is co-operating with Canadians and Americans in getting bombers across the ocean to the fighting fronts. He looked too slender to handle the big Consolidated Liberator but then his looks were deceiving.

12 Passengers

There were 12 of us besides the crew of five who clambered up the hatchway into the bomber. Later we could walk around and look the ship over, but the weight had to be forward for the takeoff.

Everyone was a little self-conscious, trying to appear unconcerned about the flight ahead.

Our "ghost pilot" taxied to the end of the long runway beside which dozens of bombers waited for crews to take them across, perhaps today, perhaps tomorrow.

Suddenly Hans swung the ship about. As he took off smoothly and drove the ship on, an American pilot passenger shook his head approvingly: "the guy can really fly an airplane. You could feel it as soon as he began his run for the takeoff."

Most of the ferry captains taking bombers to Britain are like Hans, a strange breed of men who have flocked into Canada from all parts of the world. There are Canadians, Norwegians, Poles, Belgians and Australians—but the majority of the civilian pilots are Americans. Put wings on a bathtub and they could fly the thing.

They would laugh in your face if you called them daredevils. But there's no better way to describe them. Not so many years ago flying the Atlantic was headline news. The challenge still is there, but experience and the swift advance of aviation have cut down the hazards.

Not a single ship has been shot down by the enemy before delivery to far-off places.

Far Off Is Nearby

And the far-off places seem very close when you are flying above the clouds in a bomber like our Flying Dutchman.

It didn't take Hans long to get into the clear, cold atmosphere. The plane climbed to 5,000 . . . 6,000 . . . 8,000 . . . and then leveled off at 9,600 feet. The motors beat steadily. You felt the surge of power running through the ship.

Ice began forming on the wings and antenna wire. Occasionally it broke loose and peppered against the side of the cabin with a sound like dried beans rattling.

Hans started climbing to get above the level of moisture. The altimeter climbed to 11,000 and we were above the ice. It was cold up there. The outside temperature was one degree below zero. Our cabin was as cold as a drafty refrigerator room.

We huddled under blankets, coats, and sweaters, shivering. No one had bothered to put on the heavy fleece-lined flying suits en route to Newfoundland because we hadn't expected to fly so high. They would be needed on the second leg of the flight when the plane might climb to 20,000 feet or more. The radio man gave his woolen mittens to the woman passenger.

I squirmed through the passage into the pilot's cabin. Hans smiled and gave us thumbs up.

There was no tense of excitement, no tension. The crew—pilot, co-pilot, navigator, flight engineer, and radio man—flight have been doing a routine job instead of starting a trans-Atlantic crossing.

Soon the Flying Dutchman crossed the Newfoundland coast and headed over the desolate, glacier-gouged marshlands and rocklands dotted with lakes. Patches of snow were on some of the hills.

Straight ahead was a magnificent airdrome carved from the wilderness, aviation's farthest eastern airport on this side of the Atlantic. There was a gentle bump and the Liberator came to a stop.

It was only a short hop for Hans and the rest of his passengers. They climbed back into the plane, bundled in flying suits. Again the motor roared. Hans waved farewell. The Flying Dutchman roared into the sky and soon was a shadow on the horizon.

Next stop: England.

Wide World

Ferry Command

In a sunny corner room of the Administration Building of a great airport somewhere in Canada, Air Chief Marshal Sir Frederick Bowhill, in charge of the Royal Air Force Ferry Command, looks over some of the routes that American-made bombers are flying for delivery in all parts of the world.

Boeing Aircraft Company

Bombardier's Perch . . . And Out Over the Vast Atlantic

A view through the nose of a Boeing B-17E Flying Fortress. The bombardier is on the left, with his face faintly reflected in the sighting window ahead. Can you see the small boat on the water far below?

Wide World.

Air Corps Ferrying Command Keeps 'Em Flying

Pilots of the Western Division United States Army Air Corps Ferrying Command stand under the wing of a Consolidated Liberator at the municipal airport, Long Beach, Calif., from which place bombers manufactured on the West Coast are flown by these pilots to undisclosed destinations in the North and East, where the planes are turned over to Royal Air Force pilots who fly them to the fighting zones.

Wide World

It's Quite Cold Up at 11,000 Feet

At 11,000 feet altitude the bomb bay of the huge American Consolidated Liberator bombing plane, winging its way somewhere over Canadian coastal waters on the first leg of its 3,000-mile hop to Britain, took on a winter atmosphere and the bomber's passengers huddled in blankets and warmed themselves with a hot beverage. On the ground the temperature hovered around the 90's while here the mercury hovered around the zero mark.

Complete List of Odd Lot and Inactive Issues on the New York Stock Exchange Is Published Every Thursday.

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.)	275,000
Previous day's sales	283,882
1942 volume to date	57,636,851
1941 volume to date	74,266,379

Rail, Rubber Shares Lead Selective Rise

NEW YORK, July 22 (AP)—The stock market continued to work toward higher goals under the leadership of rails and rubbers.

In the rising orbit at intervals were some steels, motors, merchandisers, aircrafts and specialties. A few chemicals and coppers were out of step with the advance, but over the general list moderate gains predominated in the final hour.

Transactions approximated 375,000 shares.

Moscow's admission the Red armies were being hard pressed by the Nazis near Rostov failed to impair the market's balance. A stirring of inflation ideas followed a late flurry in Chicago grain markets on Senate Majority Leader Barkley's statement that it was not certain President Roosevelt would submit to Congress a cost of living control program.

Stocks carrying plus marks most of the day included Goodrich and Goodyear (both at New Year's high's); Santa Fe, at the highest since 1938; Atlantic Coast Line, Southern Pacific, Southern Railway, Great Northern, Pennsylvania, American Telepone, Western Union, Air Reduction, American Can, Johns-Manville, United Aircraft, Douglas, Chrysler, Republic Steel, and Sears Roebuck.

Du Pont, Allied Chemical, Phelps Dodge and Cerro de Pasco were backward.

Displaying a little rising power in the curb were American Cyanamid, American Light & Traction, Electric Bond & Share and Pennroad. Gulf Oil and Mesabi Iron were a trifle lower.

Bonds Edge Forward

The bond market edged ahead moderately today with small gains in the majority of issues near the final hour.

Seaboard Air Line consolidated 6s and Wabash 4s were heavily traded in late dealings.

Rail issues paced the higher group which included Western Pacific first 5s, Standard Oil (N. J.) 2¾s, Santa Fe 4s, Columbia Gas & Electric 5s, Delaware & Hudson 4s, Erie 4½s, Illinois Central 4¾s, New York Central 5s, and Missouri Pacific 5s.

Warren Bros. 6s slipped, along with International Hydro-Electric 6s and Niagara, Lockport & Ontario Power 5s.

U. S. Governments were quiet but steady on the stock exchange and outside markets.

Except for a few higher issues in the Latin-American group, foreign dollar bonds showed little change.

$1.4 Billion Tool Output Seen in '42

NEW YORK (AP)—The American Machinist, trade magazine, in its current issue said that conservative estimates placed total machine tool production for 1942 at $1,400,000,000.

In 1941 output amounted to $775,300,000 and in 1940 totaled $450,000,000, according to the National Machine Builders Association.

Some companies were completing plant additions which would be in operation soon to boost the industry's total production, the magazine said, adding that, aside from this, the industry was close to its war ceiling.

Machine tool workers operated on a longer work-week than any other industry, the publication said, and working forces totalled 110,000 persons. Women workers have been employed by some companies as the supply of men dwindled.

Kansas City Wheat Embargo Is Lifted

KANSAS CITY, July 22 (AP)—Free wheat—grain offered for sale on the open market—rolled into Kansas City unrestricted today. A limited embargo, imposed six days ago because of shortage of storage space and to prevent tying up of needed freight cars, was lifted at midnight.

Directors of the board of trade removed the restriction when they were informed yesterday that applications for permits to ship in the grain were running far behind the needs of the market.

Permits are still required for grain shipped here for storage. Latest figures disclosed a near-capacity total of nearly 43,000,000 bushels in public elevators.

London Market Steady at Close

LONDON, July 22 (AP)—The stock market closed today quiet and steady with a firm undertone. Industrials generally were firmer but home rails were easier. Oils recouped at the close some of earlier losses. Kaffir development shares had support.

British funds were firm. South American bonds were reactionary under some profit taking.

Government Takes Over Puerto Rico Lt. & Power

SAN JUAN, Puerto Rico (AP)—Properties of the Puerto Rico Light & Power Co. were transferred formally to the Federal Works Authority despite the utility's notice of appeal from a Federal court ruling upholding condemnation and expropriation.

The Canadian-controlled company was valued in pleadings before the court at $6,250,000.

SEC Orders Int'l Hydro To Dissolve

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA — The Securities and Exchange Commission has issued an order to the International Hydro-Electric System under the corporate simplification section of the "death sentence clause" of the public utility holding company act "to embark on a program of liquidation leading to dissolution."

The SEC order was handed down after the company, top holding company of a system with a consolidated capitalization of $479,737,885, had waived a trial examiner's report and the right to submit proposed findings of fact, oral arguments and briefs.

Owing to the complicated state of affairs surrounding the system and its operating subsidiaries, the SEC has directed that each step toward compliance with the order be passed on by the commission in order that the interests of all parties involved be protected.

The SEC found the International Hydro holding company system to consist of three separate and substantially independent parts, to the operation of which the top company was found in no case to be essential or even a desirable adjunct.

One part is the New England Power Association, also a registered holding company, which controls directly or indirectly, gas utility companies operating in Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Vermont and New Hampshire.

A second part of the system consists of properties held by Gatineau Power Company, an electric utility company operating solely in Canada, in the provinces of Quebec, Ontario and New Brunswick.

The third part of the system is comprised of four subsidiaries carrying on business principally in the state of New York and to a lesser extent in Maine and New Hampshire. Two of these, Hudson River Power Corporation and System Properties, Inc., engage principally in generation of hydro-electric energy which is sold at wholesale.

International Hydro-Electric, established by a declaration of trust in 1929 under the laws of Massachusetts, had, as of Dec. 31, 1941, investments per books in capital stocks of subsidiary companies aggregating $79,768,414, and, in addition, carried other investments per books in subsidiary companies to bring the aggregate to $85,739,124.

PHILADELPHIA, July 22 (AP)—The New England Power Service Company, a subsidiary of the New England Power Association, has filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission a proposal to negotiate bank loans of $500,000 to be used to finance work under war contracts.

Six months' notes would be issued for the loans, "upon such reasonable terms and conditions as will enable" the company "to obtain the necessary funds economically and expeditiously."

Commutation Fare Increase Protested At ICC Hearing

NEW YORK (AP)—Gay H. Brown, chief counsel for the Public Service Commission, asserted that a proposed 10 per cent increase in railroad commutation fares "would place an undue burden and increase the cost of living to tens of thousands of commuters, especially in the metropolitan area."

He made the statement before the Interstate Commerce Commission hearing an appeal of 11 railroads whose proposal was rejected last February by the Public Service Commission on the grounds that the carriers had shown no justification for the increase.

Among the railroads joined in the appeal are the Long Island, New York, New Haven and Hartford and the New York Central.

The ICC was told by Walter S. Franklin, Vice-President in charge of traffic for the Long Island and Pennsylvania, that unless the rise was allowed "an undue burden" would be thrown on the Long Island.

That line, he explained, was the only Class I railroad in the country whose passenger business contributed more than 50 per cent of its total revenue.

Mr. Brown, in upholding the Public Service Commission opposition to the proposal, said that while passenger fares were 40 per cent lower today than in 1920, commutation fares were 25 to 40 per cent higher. Principal roads had enjoyed "a tremendous increase" in revenues, he said.

Pointing out that the ICC had not fixed commutation fares in New York, Mr. Brown urged that fixing of rates be continued with the Public Service Commission.

"This application of the railroads is ill-advised," he said. "The carriers, in the interest of the war emergency, and in keeping down the cost of living, would do well to withdraw their demand for an increase in commutation rates."

World Cotton Output Seen Below Previous Season

NEW YORK (AP)—The New York Cotton Exchange in its weekly trade report estimated world production of commercial cotton in the 1941-42 season at 26,067,000 bales compared with 28,682,843 in the preceding season and 27,326,441 in the 1939-40 year.

United States production for the 1941-42 season was placed at 10,599,000 bales against 12,305,000 in the preceding season and 11,418,000 in the 1939-40 crop year.

(*) ex-dividend; (r) ex-rights; (a) also extra or extras; (d) each or stock; (e) declared or paid so far this year; (f) payable in stock; (g) paid last year; (k) payable in Canadian funds; (k) accumulated dividends paid or declared this year; (wi) with warrants; (ww) without warrants.

Where issues carry a date after the last price, it signifies the day on which a sale was last recorded on the Exchange.

Commerce and Finance

Senate Seen Likely to Consider Postwar Rebate for Business

Business and Industry

Senator Would Raise Price Of Silver to $1

SALT LAKE CITY (AP)—An increase to $1 an ounce in the price of silver was offered as a possible remedy for bottlenecks in the production of strategic minerals for the war effort.

The suggestion was made by Senator Pat McCarran (D) of Nevada at the close of a two-day hearing before members of a Senate silver subcommittee.

Senator McCarran said it was his belief that if the Government would raise the silver price from 71 cents to $1 it would greatly facilitate production of lead, zinc and copper, essential to the war effort.

Lack of Labor a Factor

This would be so, he explained, because these three metals usually are found with silver and are important by-products of silver mining. An increase in the silver price, he indicated, thus would bring about increased production of silver and consequently of the other metals.

Dr. Wilbur Nelson, administrator of the mining division of the WPB, said, however, that "any mine producing metals needed in the war effort will be aided by the WPB no matter what amount of gold or silver is produced with it."

He declared reports from WPB field men indicate that in most cases the lack of production at the present time seems to be due to the lack of labor.

Western mining executives, testifying at the hearing, declared the production of strategic minerals is being hampered by excessive Federal taxation and governmental red tape.

Carl Trauerman, secretary of the Montana Mining Association, asserted the production of strategic metals "is more or less of a hurdle race" and called up Congress and the executive branches of Government to remove the hurdles and give us "a straightaway course."

Private Capital Driven Out

The proposed 90 per cent excess profits tax and the approximately 72 per cent tax in effect now has driven private capital out of strategic mineral production, both he and Edward H. Snyder, manager of the Combined Metal Production Company which operates in Idaho, Nevada and Utah, asserted.

Mr. Snyder told Senators McCarran and Abe Murdock (D) of Utah, who presided, that "these strictly war babies must be given a maximum of help on taxation."

He declared that now "the Government has inexperienced men running back and forth across the country," trying to step up production of vital minerals, financing the work with Defense Plant Corporation money, "getting involved in red tape," and spending far more money than would have been spent by private enterprise."

"There is no place now for private capital to go," he said. "A fair tax law would enable private capital to rush into mining."

Mr. Trauerman told the subcommittee that during the first World War Montana produced 40,000 tons of high-grade manganese a month—approximately half of the total used in the nation—but that now the state is producing only 10,000 tons a month because taxes had driven marginal production to earth.

United Light, Units Ask SEC Extension

PHILADELPHIA (AP) — The United Light & Power Company and three subsidiaries have asked the Securities and Exchange Commission for a one-year extension of time to comply with a commission order directing them to dispose of certain properties under the "death sentence" clauses of the Holding Company Act.

The commission has set Aug. 5 as the deadline. The subsidiary companies are the United Light & Railways Co., American Light & Traction Co. and Continental Gas and Electric Corp.

The commission set Aug. 3 for a hearing, the day before a hearing is scheduled on United Light & Power's application for approval of the final steps in the holding company's dissolution.

Midland Utilities Asks To Sell Hobart Subsidiary

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—The Securities & Exchange Commission announced a proposal by the estate of the Midland Utilities Company to sell its subsidiary, the Hobart Light & Water Company in Indiana, for $500,000 to the Northern Indiana Public Service Company.

Northern Indiana would make payment with 69,500 shares of its common stock. Midland Utilities is in the Midland Utility Company system.

The SEC set August 4 for a hearing to consider various phases of the transaction, including whether Northern Indiana should be permitted to acquire Hobart under the integration clause of the Holding Company Act.

Bond Bonus Marks 25th Year

NEW YORK—Too busy with the rush of war orders to celebrate its 75th anniversary, the firm of Keuffel & Esser, pioneer manufacturers of draughting materials, surveying equipment and fire control instruments for the Army and Navy, observed the occasion Monday by presenting to each of its 2,200 employees a $25 war bond and a commemorative booklet entitled "Through the Years."

Legal Counsel

William W. Miller

Who has joined the executive staff of Stewart-Warner Corporation as head of its legal department. Mr. Miller has been associated with the firm of Tenney, Sherman, Rogers & Guthrie, Chicago.

U. S. and Uruguay Sign Reciprocal Trade Agreement

WASHINGTON (AP)—The United States and Uruguay have signed a reciprocal trade agreement designed to facilitate commerce between the two countries during the war emergency and to provide a basis for expansion of that trade after the war.

The agreement provides reciprocal tariff concessions covering substantial portion of the normal trade between the two countries. These concessions include tariff reductions on certain products, the binding of certain tariff rates against increase, and the assurance that certain commodities will be free of duty.

The general provisions include, among other things, assurances against discriminatory tariff, quota, or exchange treatment of imports from either country into the other.

The agreement was signed at Montevideo by Ambassador from the United States William Dawson and Foreign Minister Alberto Guani of Uruguay.

Power Output Up Sharply in Week

NEW YORK (AP)—Electric power production rose to 3,565,367,000 kilowatt hours in the week ended July 18 from 3,428,916,000 the previous week, the Edison Electric Institute reported.

The sharp increase from the week of July 11 carried total distribution 11.4 per cent above comparable 1941 figures.

The Pacific Coast continued to lead major geographic regions in increases over a year ago with a rise of 19.4 per cent. The gain in the southern states was 18.5 per cent, west central 9.7 per cent, central industrial 9 per cent, mid-Atlantic 6.6 per cent, Rocky Mountain 6.1 per cent, and New England 4.3 per cent.

Private Silver Imports Restricted

WASHINGTON (AP) — Private importers have been prohibited by the War Production Board from bringing any silver into the United States without specific authorization.

No restrictions were placed on imports by Government agencies, nor on existing private contracts. Officials said the order was intended to channel all imported silver into the war program, where it can be used for solder, electrical conductors and other purposes.

Importers also must obtain WPB permission to move their silver after its arrival here or to dispose of it in any way.

Commercial Loans Record Upturn

WASHINGTON, July 20 (AP)—Business loans of banks turned upward last week.

The Federal Reserve Board said that commercial, industrial and agricultural loans of banks in 101 leading cities increased $25,000,000 to a total of $6,481,000,000 in the week ended July 15.

This was the first increase in five weeks, and was represented primarily by a $13,000,000 increase in the Chicago Federal Reserve district.

Douglas Fir Plywood Price Ceiling Revised

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Office of Price Administration has revised the price ceiling schedule on Douglas fir plywood to make it conform to the recent limitation order of the War Production Board specifying grades which may be produced.

The OPA put a maximum price, at the producer's level for a new grade of plywood, called "sound 1 side," a grade which was established by the WPB order. Eliminated from the price schedule were some grades whose manufacture was prohibited by WPB.

Exchange Seat Price Lower

NEW YORK (AP)—Arrangements were made for sale of a New York Stock Exchange seat for $23,000, off $1,000 from the previous transaction.

$13 Billion Tax Revenue Sets Record

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Internal revenue collections for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1942, totaled $13,047,094,333, almost double those of the preceding year and a new all-time record, according to an announcement by the Treasury Department. Collections for the 1941 fiscal year aggregated $7,370,108,377.

A sharp increase was shown in every category of taxes for 1942 over 1941 with excess profits tax collections in 1942 totaling $1,647,020,051 as against only $184,308,967 in the previous year.

Corporation levies rose to $3,065,463,523 in 1942 from $1,851,987,990 in 1941. Individual income tax payments increased from $1,417,655,126 in 1941 to $3,239,233,435 in 1942.

The Treasury has estimated that revenue collections will total close to $23,000,000,000 next year, an all-time record, and about $10,000,000,000 higher than in 1942.

Tax collections for each category for 1942 and 1941 are shown in the following table:

	1942	1941
Corporation	$3,065,463,523	$1,851,987,990
Individual	3,539,233,435	1,417,655,126
Excess profits (revenue act, 1940-'41)	1,647,020,051	184,308,967
Total employment taxes	1,185,369,467	925,856,600
"All other" taxes	3,910,907,896	3,010,399,833

A breakdown of collections by states and counties shows that New York State corporations and individuals paid a total of $2,563,505,077 against $1,469,859,352 in the previous year. New York taxpayers paid the following levies in the 1942 fiscal year: Individual, $635,509,347; excess profits, $403,084,141; employment taxes, $228,103,899; "all other" taxes, $537,477,277.

New York led the 48 states in tax payments by a wide margin. Pennsylvania was second with $1,157,210,526, while Illinois was next with $1,088,112,375.

New Jersey collections were $493,485,214 in 1942, compared with $268,074,085 in 1941; Connecticut returned $311,253,242, compared with $143,222,406. For the other New England states, returns for the years 1942 and 1941, respectively, were reported as follows: Maine, $36,200,330 and $17,827,817; Massachusetts, $436,973,792 and $235,105,689; New Hampshire, $21,380,544 and $10,277,643; Rhode Island, $84,906,850 and $43,912,811; Vermont, $16,490,152 and $7,872,783.

General Food's Net $1.01 for Half Year

NEW YORK (AP)—General Foods Corporation reported net earnings for the first six months of 1942 were $5,329,535, equal to $1.01 a common share, compared with $7,181,578 or $1.37 a common share in the corresponding period of 1941.

For the second quarter of this year net earnings on common stock were $2,760,804 or 52.5 cents a share against $2,847,400 or 54.2 cents a share in the like quarter a year ago.

"In addition to making provision for estimated income and excess profits taxes under the rates prescribed in the internal revenue code," said C. M. Chester, chairman, and Clarence Francis, President, "a reserve for contingencies in the amount of $4,454,257 has been provided for possible inventory write-downs and other contingencies including taxes based on Treasury proposals."

Cotton Subsidy Program Terminated

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Agriculture Department announced termination of its cotton export subsidy program effective July 21.

Under this program, exporters received subsidies from the department in amounts sufficient to enable them to sell American cotton in world markets in competition with cheaper cotton.

Officials said factors growing out of the war made continuation of the program unnecessary.

More Shares of U. S. Steel Common Held by Investors

NEW YORK (AP)—The United States Steel Corp. announced investors on June 30 held 6,538,782 of the 8,703,252 outstanding shares of the company's common stock, compared with 6,531,288 shares on March 31.

Investors held 3,140,605 shares of preferred stock on June 30 compared with 3,150,432 shares on March 31. There were 3,602,811 shares outstanding.

Brokers' holdings of common on June 30 totaled 2,164,470 shares, a decrease of 7,494 compared with March 31 figures. Brokers were registered as owners of 462,206 shares of Steel preferred on June 30 compared with 452,379 shares on March 31.

Foreign ownership of Steel common amounted to 491,504 shares on June 30, the company said, compared with 493,500 on March 31. Foreigners' holdings of preferred declined to 55,158 shares on June 30 from 56,017 shares March 31.

Cotton-Spinning Activity

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Census Bureau reported that the cotton-spinning industry operated during June at 133.2 per cent of capacity, on a two-shift, 80-hour week basis, compared with 138.4 per cent during May this year, and 121.5 per cent during June last year.

Billion-Dollar Canadian Note Issue Inflationary, Says Ilsley

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA—A proposal to issue more than a billion dollars of "national currency" to help finance the mounting costs of the war has been vetoed very forcibly in the House of Commons by finance minister J. L. Ilsley. The suggestion came not from members of the Social credit group whose views on monetary reform have been woven into the whole pattern of debate in the house since they first entered the federal political field, but from the Liberal member from Parry Sound, Ontario, Arthur Slaght. His proposal in principle at least found support from another Liberal of "advanced monetary views," G. G. McGeer of Vancouver.

The finance minister expressed regret that the suggestion had been made, as it might do a "great deal of damage." The basis of the fiscal policy of the country had been carefully laid. Similar proposals to that made by Mr. Slaght had been examined. "We came to the conclusion," Mr. Ilsley said, "and in this we were agreed with by the experts of the Dominion government, the United Kingdom government, the government of the United States, the governments of other dominions, and as far as I know the governments of every democratic country, that by all means the fairest way of financing the war was by taxation and by borrowing."

Real Costs Not Monetary

Where a country was devoting its assets, human and material to the prosecution of the war to the utmost of its power, the real costs of that war were not monetary, said Mr. Ilsley. "They are costs in men and property." The more of the country's output used for war purposes, the less remains for domestic consumption. The standards of living may go down and down. The burdens, he said, were unescapable. "This is not a question of money at all; it is a question of things and people; it is elemental," he asserted.

There were three ways of distributing the burden, by taxation, by borrowing and by inflation. The last-mentioned would be an easy course for a time. There was nothing new in the advocacy of inflationary methods. The most prominent economists of France supported the idea in the time of the French revolution. It was debated in the constituent assembly at the time, and the practice was progressively adopted until the currency was entirely destroyed.

The simplest way of putting a billion dollars of notes in circulation would be to borrow that amount from the Bank of Canada. There were three kinds of borrowing, the minister explained, first from the public, second from the chartered banks and third from the Bank of Canada. Borrowing from the national bank was the most inflationary method, because it involved the borrowing of real cash and not simply arranging credits. The cash borrowed from the Bank of Canada, when it goes into the chartered banks serves as cash reserves.

Everyone knows, said the minister, that when the banks get their hands on additional cash—Bank of Canada notes or deposits by the Bank of Canada—powerful forces are set in motion "to get the banks to buy securities themselves, so that the deposits of chartered banks will be seven, eight, nine or ten times as great as their cash reserves." The way they made money was by lending more money that they had. For this reason if a billion dollars of Bank of Canada notes were issued, there would be set loose "inflationary tendencies of terrific power."

'Easy, Downward, Fatal Course'

The minister stated that anyone proposing the issue of a billion dollars in currency had a sublime faith in the price ceiling, which he didn't share. If a billion dollars in notes were issued "it would blow the price ceiling to kingdom come." If by some miracle we were able to keep that price ceiling on we would have to keep it on for many, many years, because we would never dare take it off." He would walk out, said the finance minister, rather than abandon the hard but only fair way, the way of imposing obligations in accordance with ability to pay "and took this easy, downward, fatal course to the abyss."

The suggestion for the issue of over a billion dollars in currency was advanced by Mr. Slaght after he had objected to the taxing of Army officers stationed in Canada and to the limited exemption figures granted married men with dependents under the new income tax rates. To cover the losses in revenues, if changes suggested by him were adopted and at the same time it were decided not to increase the sales tax, the burdens on bachelors or any other form of direct taxation, Mr. Slaght advised the issue of "a very substantial amount of national currency."

Reviewing the country's financial position, he said the projected budget for the present fiscal year was $3,900,000,000. Of this amount it was proposed to raise $2,049,000,000 by taxes, leaving a budgetary deficit of $1,850,000,000 to be covered by borrowing. Maturing obligations during the period were $595,000,000 which would be replaced by bonds. To help cover the balance needed, he suggested the note issue of $1,200,000,000 which he claimed would not result in inflation because of the intricate system of control in operation in the country. Everything is controlled, said Mr. Slaght "outside the air we breathe," and "we are now in the midst of the most drastic rationing that the country has ever known."

Adoption of New Ideas

G. G. McGeer who has long advocated monetary reform pointed out to the house that in recent years many former financial "heresies" have been adopted. In 1934, he said, certain plans were suggested to the banking and commerce committee of the house. They included (1) a publicly-owned national central; (2) removal of the gold reserve limitation on the issue of full legal tender national paper currency; (3) the control and regulation of the international movement of currency and credit and investment; (4) the control and regulation of production prices of goods and services, and (5) the use of taxation to withdraw excess buying power which, not withdrawn, would cause inflationary rise in prices of goods and services. These had been called "dangerous innovations" but every one of them was now operating "as an essential part of the economy of the nation."

Mr. McGeer acknowledged the danger of inflation, "but" he said "the issue of national currency and the control and regulation of the issue of bank deposit money does not of itself involve any disastrous inflationary results. So long as prices are controlled; so long as the flight from the dollar is prevented by the control and regulation of the movement of currency and credit and investment internationally, the actual volume of money in circulation will not of itself do any harm."

The most dangerous and insidious form of inflation, he considered, was not the inflation of currency but the inflation of interest-bearing debt. Mr. McGeer said he knew it would probably be dangerous to issue a billion dollars in notes, but, he asked "are we down to the point that we cannot use our power to create and issue money for the purpose of alleviating some of the needs that go alongside of the needs of war?"

Today's Treasure Chest—The Junk Pile—Yields Almost Entire New Oil Plant

TULSA, Okla. (AP)—A big lubricating oil plant, built almost entirely of junk, has just been completed by the Mid-Continent Petroleum Corporation.

While the exact description of the plant is a military secret, company officials disclosed that engineers searched the junk piles of eight states to obtain the scrap metals and the obsolete and second-hand equipment used in its construction.

By using this salvage, Vice-President F. G. Koontz estimated that Mid-Continent saved the nation enough new steel to build 36 big tanks or 6,500 anti-tank guns and enough new iron to make 390,000 hand grenades and 24,000 field mines.

The company's achievement brought congratulations from Wright W. Gary, director of refining for the Office of Petroleum Coordination.

A staff of engineers headed by E. M. Dons, formerly chief engineer of Mid-Continent's big refinery in West Tulsa, began accumulating junk for the new plant in March, 1941.

They poked through every important junk yard in Oklahoma, Missouri, Illinois, Texas, Louisiana, Arkansas, Kansas and Indiana.

Hundreds of tons of second-hand iron and steel were reclaimed. Old equipment, such as compressors, exchangers, towers and drums, was redesigned and made to fit into new lubricating processes

R. C. A. Asks Employees To Cut Down Lateness

CAMDEN, N. J. (AP)—The R. C. A. Manufacturing Company has appealed to its employees to cut down lateness and cited statistics to show how effectively the Nazis used time to achieve their major conquests in Europe.

A six-inch cardboard ruler distributed among employees noted that "you and I lost in lateness 172,980 minutes" in February in one of the company's plants.

The ruler also contained these lines:

"Poland was conquered in 37,440 minutes.

"France was conquered in 44,640 minutes (after Germany broke through the Maginot Line)."

The company reported that during June time lost through lateness dropped more than 36 per cent.

McKesson, Robbins Plan Final

NEW YORK (AP) — Holding that the plan of reorganization, confirmed May 15, 1941, has been fully consummated, Federal Judge Alfred C. Coxe Tuesday signed a final decree in the reorganization proceedings of McKesson and Robbins, Inc.

Senate May Put Refund In Tax Bill

WASHINGTON, July 22 (AP)—The Senate Finance Committee may be asked to consider linking postwar rebates with an increase in excess profits taxes to 100 per cent and a boost in other corporation levies to 50 per cent, an influential Democratic member said today.

This member, who declined to be quoted by name, said it was likely such a proposal would be laid before the committee after it completes public hearings on the House-approved $6,271,000,000 tax bill.

Hearings will begin tomorrow with Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau expected to renew before the Senate group recommendations for administrative changes and additional taxes which would raise the bill's total by $2,600,000,000 to meet his revised revenue recommendations.

In passing the measure Monday, the House voted to make the excess profits tax 90 per cent and declined to lower other corporation taxes from the 45 per cent its Ways and Means Committee originally had recommended to the 40 per cent it subsequently suggested.

The proposal to increase these rates to 100 per cent and 50 per cent, the Senate committee member said, probably would be accompanied with a system of comprehensive deductions which would soften the long-range effect on business.

These might include, he said, provision for corporations to invest a portion of their earnings in non-negotiable, non-interest bearing bonds which would become payable after the war. He said the question of allowing deductions for the amortization of debts and for payment of life insurance premiums also would be studied.

It was pointed out that the results of such a program might make the long-range tax on excess profits only 80 per cent and the similar normal and surtax levies only 38 or 40 per cent.

While the Treasury thus would receive practically the full amount of all excess profits in the form of immediate revenue, it would have to pay back about 20 per cent after the war when corporations might need a backlog to meet depressed conditions.

Rep. James Oliver (R) of Maine, may have been one of only two who voted against the $6,144,000,000 tax bill, but he wasn't the only one who opposed features of the measure.

One of those was Rep. Charles Plumley (R) of Vermont, who told the House:

"First, the bill as drawn contains some provisions which are absolutely impossible of sucessful administration.

"Second, it has in it some absolutely indefensible features.

"Third, if not amended, it will destroy small business, decrease revenues, increase unemployment, defeat its own intent and purpose as a revenue measure, and thereby, by reason of all these things and others, will contribute to our losing the war."

He said that, of course, the amending would take place in the Senate, and the bill would come back "so pounded and so mauled out of shape as to be unrecognizable."

Rep. Charles Gifford (R) of Massachusetts declared that he was disappointed the bill did not tax intangible property.

"But my voice," he added, "is a voice crying in the wilderness. For some reason or another all tax committees, whether state or federal, are afraid to touch these securities, and I find it difficult to understand it."

Royal Dutch Official Sees Postwar Gains

WILLEMSTAD, Curacao (AP)—A. S. Oppenheim, presiding at the annual stockholders' meeting of the Royal Dutch Petroleum Co., expressed confidence in a rapid growth of his companies and the petroleum industry in general after the war, Aneta, the Netherlands Indies news agency, reported.

Withholding details of an expansion in the Royal Dutch companies' facilities, Mr. Oppenheim nevertheless said the corporate group "particularly in the United States and Great Britain, are increasing the capacity of their plants for the manufacture of high octane aviation gasoline, toluene, and acetone, and are also actively engaged in manufacture of butadiene, which is a basic material of synthetic rubber."

Stockholders approved a report showing profits for 1941 of 23,409,385 florins.

(The florin has not been quoted in the foreign exchange market since the occupation of the Netherlands by Germany, at which time it was worth about 53 American cents.

Utility Defers Dividend

NEW YORK (AP)—It was announced General Water, Gas & Electric Co. had deferred action on dividends on its $3 preferred stock pending accrual of a $200,000 installment for reduction of a $2,100,000 bank loan recently incurred in connection with a redemption and financing operation.

Chemical Bank Awarded N. Y. War Housing Loan

NEW YORK (AP)—The Chemical Bank & Trust Co. was low bidder on $2,195,000 of temporary loan notes covering total development cost of Edwin Markham Houses, the New York City Housing Authority announced.

The interest cost on the 360-dwelling unit housing development for war workers was 0.72 per cent per annum. The notes fall due Feb. 9, 1943.

Chemical Director

Dr. E. C. Williams

International research chemist and chemical engineer appointed Vice-President and chemical director of the General Aniline & Film Corp. Dr. Williams was formerly a Vice-President and director of General Mills, Inc.

'Golden Rule Nash' Company Sold In $1,200,000 Deal

CINCINNATI (AP)—The A. Nash Tailoring Company, catapulted to fame years ago as the "House of Golden Rule Nash," was sold Tuesday for more than $1,200,000, in a deal permitting the firm to retain its corporate charter.

"What we will do with the charter, or how, if at all, the firm will continue in the future, has not been decided," declared A. J. Long, Jr., President. All physical properties including real estate, raw materials, finished products, machinery and equipment were disposed of.

Purchasers include a group of Cincinnatians headed by Coleman Harris and the Michael Tauber Company of Chicago.

In a separate deal, the Cincinnati Tailoring Co. acquired the trade name and good will of the Schaefer Tailoring Co., which Nash absorbed in 1923. With it went a substantial amount of the Nash inventory.

The Nash company was founded in 1909 by Arthur Nash. Legend has it that if a man needed a job, he could get it—by applying to Arthur Nash. Mr. Nash was among the first to publicize "labor-management" relations and "employee profit-sharing." He offered shares of company stock to his workers and for each share purchased, he gave another, gratis. Mr. Nash passed on in 1927.

The company, Mr. Long said, will continue in operation until all customer obligations have been met.

Air Shipments Up 52 Per Cent

NEW YORK (AP)—Air shipment of essential war materials was credited today with a 52 per cent increase in June gross revenue to the air express division of Railway Express Agency compared with June, 1941. Packages carried to and from the metropolitan area total 49,264 in June, an increase of 15 per cent over the June total a year ago.

Power Outlook Better States WPB Official

WASHINGTON, July 22 (AP)—J. A. Krug, chief of the power branch of the War Production Board, expressed confidence today that war production would not be crippled by a shortage of electric power.

"We have sufficient electric power," he said, "to meet all the requirements of war production and for essential civilian needs, if used wisely—as far as we can see ahead."

He emphasized, however, that some local shortages probably would occur, necessitating curtailment of non-essential consumption. He urged that no person should permit any wasteful use of electricity.

Rains Aid Power Outlook

The improved power outlook was attributed to rains that have built up the reservoirs behind the great hydro-dams, to the huge generator production program, and to extensive interconnections and adjustments for the output and transmission of power.

One power official said this country is in a position to match and outdo any nation or combination of nations in a war of kilowatts. He said America had greater resources of electric power than all Axis sources combined.

Mr. Krug's statement followed the prediction by the Brookings Institution of an eventual power shortage "sufficient to impede the war production effort" unless "conservation and more effective power utilization is undertaken in the immediate future."

The WPB power chief said the energy outlook was especially bright in the Southeast and Far West, centers of aluminum and war plane production.

"In the hydro-areas of the Southeast and the West," he told newspapermen, "we have no reason to anticipate likelihood of any but minor shortage during the next year, such as might result from equipment breakdowns."

South Situation Better

In the South, he said, there now are 2,000,000,000 more kilowatt hours of power in hydro-dam reservoirs than at any time last year, due to beneficial rains. This area, which produces a large portion of the nation's aluminum for aircraft, had its power rationed last summer and fall, when a record drought dried up the water behind the great southern hydro-power dams.

As for the rest of the country, members of the WPB power staff foresaw a possibility that rationing might be necessary later this year for some areas, but they expected these restrictions to affect only non-essential uses. It was pointed out that oil and coal used to generate electricity in New England and other eastern regions might become difficult to obtain, causing temporary local power emergencies.

The Brookings report had said that "in spite of all the efforts that may be put forth in the technical and administrative field, and with the curtailment of domestic consumption, the existing generating capacity will be unable to meet the added requirements" of war industry by 1944.

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While you're wielding a brush you might try a new color combination on those chairs—or the table and benches of that battered breakfast nook.

Put a clip in the closet to hang up the broom by. The broom will keep its shape, and last twice as long. A new washer will stop that dripping faucet—a coat of enamel will renew that set of canisters you have been thinking of discarding—and now is a good time to have that light you've been promising yourself put in over the sink.

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Wire Merger Seen Causing Loss of Jobs

WASHINGTON, July 22 (AP)—A. N. Williams, president of the Western Union Telegraph Company, told a House sub-committee today that under the proposed merger of Western Union and Postal Telegraph his company could utilize only about 4,750 out of Postal's 9,900 workers.

He suggested to the Interstate Commerce sub-committee that of the 5,000 postal employees not needed at once in the consolidating operation 2,496 with less than two years should be released with severance pay under the Senate approved bill now under consideration. The other 2,514 would, under the terms of the bill he said, have to be given employment by Western Union even if it has no work for them to do.

Yesterday Chairman James L. Fly of the Federal Communications Commission told the committee he thought workers displaced in the merger could be absorbed in Government communications services.

Mr. Williams suggested that the clause in the bill calling for employment for five years of those workers who were employed on or before March 1, 1941, was too severe.

"If Western Union were to absorb Postal," Mr. Williams said, "and in a month or a year or two years after the volume of telegraph business decreased because of the termination of the war or any other reason Western Union would under the terms of S2598 be obliged to retain in its service all the employees of both companies whose employment with either company began prior to March 1, 1941.

"This would be too great a gamble for any company. It might weaken it irreparably or even threaten its solvency."

He was not suggesting, however, he said, "that Postal employees not needed under consolidating operations be summarily dismissed without consideration."

Edwin F. Chinlund, President of the Postal Telegraph & Cable Co., testified that the proposed merger "would cure most of the present ills of the telegraph business."

He told the committee that his company is losing approximately $300,000 a month, and that it now owes the Reconstruction Finance Corporation approximately $7,225,000.

Mr. Chinlund also expressed the opinion that the trend of events, including an increased acute shortage of employees, will probably result in Government control or operation in a short time.

The present time is most favorable for the merger, Mr. Chinlund said, adding:

"There has never been a time in the history of the telegraph industry when because of the war situation a merger could be effected under more favorable circumstances for the employees than at the present time—because of the shortage that is growing in available telegraph employees today.

"Also particularly as to Postal Telegraph employees, it is the surest way of securing increased wages at the earliest date."

War Industries Said to Need Much Iron, Steel Scrap

NEW YORK, July 22 (AP)—Every American must turn in at least 50 pounds of iron and steel scrap this fall and winter if the war production mills are to be kept running at capacity, Robert W. Wolcott, chairman of the American Industries' Salvage Committee, said today.

He declared that the Government expected to find 7,500,000 tons of scrap in a nationwide search of attics, backyards, garages, farms, and fields within the next few months.

Mr. Wolcott said persons should not expect more than a half cent a pound for the scrap.

The Salvage Committee, formed recently at the request of Production Chief Donald M. Nelson, will direct a $2,000,000 national advertising and publicity program for the drive, using 1,792 daily and 9,280 weekly newspapers as well as other media. Of the budget, the steel industry contributed $1,500,000, with the remainder coming from rubber and other industries.

Mr. Wolcott urged every state, city, and small town to set up a salvage committee to see that scrap gets into the hands of dealers.

NEW YORK, July 22 (AP)—The president of the National Association of Manufacturers today called upon its 8,000 members to help the War Production Board's search for "every ounce" of scrap iron and steel.

The executive, William P. Witherow, who is president of Blaw-Knox Company, a Pittsburgh steel firm, said:

"We can greatly enhance the possibility of shortening the war if this scrap collection campaign is vigorously pursued by every plant in the country."

Deepest Texas Oil Well Projected

HOUSTON, Tex. (AP)—The deepest oil well in Texas has been projected in Old Ocean Field in Brazos County, Harrison and Abercrombie, oil operators, indicated in a permit form on file with the railroad commission that the well would go to 14,000 feet.

Texas Cut C. & O. Net

CLEVELAND (AP)—The Chesapeake & Ohio Railway announced it made $2,121,456 last month on $16,277,317 gross income, against $4,304,892 on $14,204,810 the same 1941 month. The C. & O. set aside $5,636,-514 in June for taxes, against $2,758,939.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
6 2½s 87-62	100.13	100.12	100.12

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
1 AbitibiP&P5s52st	80	80	80
11 Alleghany 5s 44 Mod	84½	84⅛	84⅛
4 Alleghany 5s 49 Mod	72	72	72
5 Alleghany Inc 5s 50	45⅞	45⅝	45⅞
23 AmIGChem 5½s 49	102⅝	102	102⅝
3 Am T&T 3½s 66	107	107	107
2 Am T&T 3½s 61	107⅝	107⅝	107⅝
4 Am T&T 3s 56	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛
20 Am Tobacco 3s 62	106⅝	106⅛	106⅛
1 Ang C Nitra deb '67	44½	44½	44⅛
2 Arm Del 4s '57	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝
2 Arm Del 4s '63	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝
5 AT & SF 4s '95	110	110	110
1 AT & SF as 4s '95 st	89	89	89
10 A C Line 1st 4s '52	78⅝	78⅛	78⅝
27 A C Line 4½s '64	61⅛	61	61
9 A C Line 5s '45	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
4 B & O 1st mtg 4s st	87	86¾	87
20 B & O '95 st A	27	26⅝	26⅝
8 B & O '93 st C	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛
11 B & O 2000 st D	27	26⅞	26⅞
3 B & O '96 st F	26⅜	26⅛	26⅜
30 B & O cv '80 st	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛
9 B & O 4s '48	85½	85⅛	85
12 B & O PLE&WV 4s '51st	47⅛	47	47⅛
12 B & O S W '50 st	36⅛	36	36⅛
3 Bell T Pa 5s '48 B	106	106	106
4 Beth Stl 3¼s '65	102⅛	102⅛	102⅛
7 Boston & Me 4½s '70	30½	30½	30½
1 Boston & Me 4s '60	68⅝	68⅝	68⅝
1 Buf Gen El 4½s '81	114⅛	114⅛	114⅛
10 Buf R & P '57 st	34¼	34¼	34¼
8 Can Nat 4s 69 Jly	108	108	108
11 Can Pac 4½s 60	87½	87	87½
36 Can Pac 4s perp	69⅛	69¼	69⅛
1 Can of Ga 5s 59 C	4½	4½	4½
55 Can Pac 5s 44	52⅞	52¼	52⅜
6 Can Pac 1st 4s 49	73	72½	73
14 Cen RR NJ 5s 87	18	17⅝	18
8 Cen RR NJ 4s 87	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛
13 Certain-td 3½s 48	91⅛	91	91⅛
40 C&O 3½s 96 D	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛
1 C&O arg 3½s 96K	101	101	101
21 Chi & Alton 3s 49	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛
2 CB&Q rfg 3s 71A	72½	72½	72½
12 CB&Q gen 4s 89	78⅛	78	78⅛
3 CB&Q 5s Ill 49	83¼	83¼	83¼
3 CB&Q 3½s Ill 49	88⅝	88⅝	88⅝
8 Chi&E Ill inc 5s	24	24	24
7 ChGtWinc 4½s2038	33⅜	33⅛	33⅜
37 CMSP & Pac 5s '75	13¼	13	13
48 CMSP&P 5s st A 2000	24	23⅝	23⅝
15 CMSP&SP 4½s 89C	38⅛	38	38⅛
15 CMSP gen 4s 89	36⅝	36⅛	36⅛
28 Chi&NW gen 5s 87	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛
29 Chi&NW 4½s 87	29¼	27⅞	28⅛
10 Chi&NW cv 4½s 49	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
2 Chi&NW 4s 87	27¾	27½	27⅝
25 CR1&P 4½s 52A	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞
37 CR1&P 4s 8	24¼	24	24
91 CR1&P rfg 4s 34	13	13	13
2 Ch&W Ind 4s 52	93½	93½	93½
79 CCC&StL 4½s 77	44¾	44½	44¾
4 CCC&StL CWM 4s 91	44½	44½	44½
58 Col & So 4½s 80	21⅜	21⅛	21⅜
26 Columbia G 5s 52	94	93⅞	93⅞
49 Columbia G 5s 1961	92	91⅝	92
1 ConwithEd cv 3½s 58	100	100	100
9 Con Oil cv 3½s 51	104	103¾	103¾
8 Consum Pow 3½s 70	110⅛	110⅛	110⅛
1 Consum Pow 3¼s 66	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛
5 Crucible Stl 3½s 55	92¾	92¾	93⅛
3 Cuba Nor Ry 5½s 42	31⅜	31⅛	31⅜
8 CubaNoRyM½s 42 rct	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛
3 Dayton P & L 3s 70	106¼	106¼	106¼
90 Del & Hud rfg 4s 43	58⅛	58⅛	58⅛
5 D & R G 4½s '36	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞
18 D & R G 4s '36	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞
41 D & R G West 5s '78	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞
6 Det Ed 3s '70	104¾	104¾	104¾
1 Det Chem 3¼s '50	103	103	103
69 Erie 4½s 2015	49¼	48⅝	49⅛
43 Erie 4s '95	90¼	90¼	90⅜
1 Gen Stl Cast 5½s 49	95⅝	95⅝	95⅝
2 Goodrich 4¼s 65	105¼	105⅛	105¼
21 Gt Nor Ry 3s '52	99	99	99
19 Gt Nor 4s 46 C	94⅝	94⅝	94⅝
9 Gt Nor 3¾s 67	72	72	72
11 Gulf M & Oh inc 2015	49⅛	49	49⅛
8 Housatonic 5s 37	88	88	88
81 Hudson Coal 5s 62 A	40	39½	39⅝
5 Hud&Man rfg 5s 57	42⅝	42⅝	42⅝
25 Hud & Man inc 5s 57	14	13⅝	13⅝
2 Ill Bell Tel 2¾s 81	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞
2 Ill Cen 4s 52	46¼	46⅛	46¼
1 Ill Cen 4s 53	44¼	44¼	44⅜
18 Ill Cen rfg 4s 58	44⅝	44	44⅛
21 Ill Cen 4½s 66	43⅞	43⅝	43⅞
22 IC&CSL&NO 5s 63 A	48	47½	48
31 IC&CL&NO 4½s 63	44¾	44	44¾
3 Inland St 3½s 61	104⅛	103⅝	104
1 Int Gt Nor 1st 6s '52	18	18	18
2 Int Gt Nor 5s '56 C	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜
87 Int Hydro El cv 6s '44	27½	27	27½
21 Int T & T 4½s '52	56⅝	56⅛	56⅜
1 Int T & T 5s '55	57	57	57
1 James F & Clea 4s '58	46	46	46
1 Jones & Lau St 3¼s '61	96	96	96
16 KC Ft S & Mem 4s '36	45⅝	45⅛	45⅛
11 K C South 5s '50	67⅞	67⅝	67⅝
5 K C Term 4s '60	100¼	100¼	100¼
8 Lac Gas 5½s '53	88⅛	86	88⅛
12 Lac Gas 5½s '60 D	85⅝	85½	85⅝
1 Leh Val H Term 5s '54	44⅞	44⅝	44⅝
1 Lehigh Val 5s 2003 st	37¼	37¼	37¼
21 Leh Val 4s 2003 st	30	29¾	29¾
1 Long Isl rfg 4s '49	56½	56½	56½
15 Manati Sug 4s 57	50	49¾	50
25 MStSportsA&NW 4s 47	25	25	25
43 MSP&SSM cn 4s 38	13⅜	13⅛	13⅜
32 M-K-Tex 5s 62 A	38⅝	38	38¼
20 M-K-Tex 4s 5s 62	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛
2 M-K-T 4½s '78	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛
6 M-K-Tex 1st 4s 90	39¾	39¼	39¾
12 M-K-Tex 4s 62 B	30	29¾	30

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
13 Mo Pac 5s 65 A	30⅝	30⅛	30⅝
114 Mo Pac 5s 77 F	30¾	30⅛	30¼
24 Mo Pac 5s 77 F ct	30¼	30	30
67 Mo Pac 5s 80 H	30¼	30⅛	30⅜
10 Mo Pac 5s H 80 ct	30	30	30
12 Mo Pac 5s 81 I	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛
1 Mont Pow 3½s 66	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝
23 Mor & Essex 4½s 55	35⅝	35⅝	35⅝
8 Mor&Essex 3½s 2000	34⅛	34⅛	34⅛
2 Nat Dairy 3¼s 60	104⅝	104⅛	104⅝
6 Natl Steel 3s 65	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛
4 NO Tex&M 6½s 54	48	48	48
1 NY & Putnam 4s 93	40⅝	40⅝	40⅝
31 NYC rfg 5s 2013	51	50½	50⅝
48 NYC 4½s 2013 A	45⅝	45⅛	45⅝
34 NYC cn 4s 98	48⅛	48	48⅛
17 NYC cv 3½s 52	55	54⅝	54⅞
1 NYC Mi Cen 3½s 98	47¼	47¼	47¼
35 NYCh&StL 5½s 74	75	74½	75
6 NYChi&StL 4½s 78	62½	62½	62½
45 NYNH&H cv 6s 48	41⅝	40⅝	41⅝
34 NYNH&H 4½s 67	39¼	38⅝	39
24 NYNH&H 4s 56	33¾	33⅛	33⅝
49 NYNH&H 4s 56	33¾	33⅛	33⅝
1 NY O & W rfg 4s 92	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛
30 NY W&Bost 4½s 46	6	5½	5½
5 Niagara Falls 3½s 66	109	109	109
10 Nor1 Bou cv 3s 2014	26⅜	26⅛	26⅜
38 Nor Pac 6s 2047	62½	62½	62½
1 Nor Pac 5s 2047 D	52⅞	52⅞	52⅞
11 Nor Pac 4½s 2047	47⅛	47⅛	47⅛
12 Nor Pac 4s '97	71⅞	71¾	71⅞
3 Nor Pac 3s 2047	48⅛	48⅛	48⅛
7 Ohio Ed 4s '65	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛
3 Or-Wash RR&N 4s	106⅝	106⅛	106⅝
5 Pac G & E 3s '66	109	109	109
1 Pac G & E 3¼s 61	111⅛	111⅛	111⅛
10 Para Pict 4s '58	99¾	99⅝	99¾
1 Pen Ch&Det 4½s '77	101	100¾	101
2 Pen P & Lt 4½s '74	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛
2 Pen RR gen 5s '68	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞
2 Pen RR gen 4½s '65	101⅛	100⅞	100⅞
11 Pen RR 4½s deb '70	89	89⅛	88⅞
2 Pen RR 3½s '52	88	88	88
4 Pere Marq 5s 56	69⅛	69⅛	69⅛
5 Pere Marq 4s 56	60⅛	60⅛	60⅛
5 Phila Co 4½s 61	98⅛	98⅛	98⅛
4 Philip Morris 3s 62	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛
14 Phillips Pet 2¾s 51	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝
8 PCC&St L 4½s 77	99¾	99¾	99¾
8 Porti Gen E 4½s 60	101	101	101
7 Repub Steel 4½s 61	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛
2 Repub Steel 4¼s 56	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛
4 Rio Gr W clt 4s 49	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜
5 RI Ark & La 4½s 34	13	13	13
28 St L-SF 5s 50	14½	14⅛	14⅜
74 St L&SF 4s 78	14⅝	14⅛	14⅜
2 St L&SF 4s 50 A pf	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜
5 St L&W 5s 52	34	34	34
2 St L&W rfg 5s 50	24½	24½	24½
183 Seab AL cn 4s 45	9	8⅝	9
21 Sea AL 4s 45 ct	9	8⅝	8
15 Sea AL 4s 50 st	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛
3 Shell Un 2½s 54	97¾	97¾	97¾
3 So Bell T&T 3s 79	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝
58 Sou Pac 4½s 81	51⅝	50⅝	51⅛
51 Sou Pac 4s 81	51⅛	50⅝	51
32 So Pac 4½s 69	51⅛	51	51⅛
45 So Pac rfg 4s 56	48	48⅛	48
6 So Pac 4s 49	60	59½	59½
184 So Pac 3½s 46	87⅛	86⅝	87⅛
48 So Pac 4½s Ore	33¾	32⅞	33⅛
1 So Pac SPTer 4s 50	82⅝	82⅛	82⅝
2 South Ry 6s 56	84½	84½	85⅛
2 South Ry gen 6s 56	82	82	82
17 South Ry cn 5s 94	90⅝	90	90⅛
8 South Ry Mem 5s 96	82½	82½	82½
2 SW Bell Tel 3s 68	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝
1 Standard Oil NJ 4s 51	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛
4 Stand Oil NJ 2¾s 53	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛
3 Studebaker cv 6s 45	108⅝	108⅝	108⅝
10 Tex Corp 3s 65	108⅝	108⅝	108⅝
6 Tex&Pac 5s '77B	50⅛	50⅛	50⅛
5 Tex&Pac 5s '79C	49⅞	49⅞	50⅛
27 Third Ave a 5s 60	14	13½	13½
2 Union Oil Cal 3s '67	98⅝	98⅝	98⅞
4 Un Pac 1st 4s 47	109¾	109¾	109¾
21 Unit Drug 5s 53	95⅝	95⅝	95⅝
2 Utah P & L 5s 44	95⅝	95⅝	95⅝
2 Virginian Ry 3¼s 66	108	107⅞	107⅞
7 Wabash 4½s 78	25½	25½	25⅝
7 Wabash 4½s 91	30½	29⅝	30¼
30 Wabash 4s 81	16¼	16¼	16¼
130 Wabash 4s 91	27¾	26¾	27⅛
1 Walworth 4s 55	85½	85½	85½
23 Warner Bros 6s '48	101⅛	101	101
10 Warren Bros 4s 41 rct	97⅞	97½	97½
13 West Shore 4s 2361	42¾	42¾	42¾
31 Western Pac 1st 5s 46	31½	30⅞	31½
31 Weste Pac 1st 4s 46	31	30⅝	30⅝
15 Western Un 5s 51	84	83⅝	84
6 Western Un 5s 60	79⅛	79⅛	79⅛
5 Wheel Stl 3½s 66	93¾	92¾	93¾
28 Wis Cen 4s 49	43¾	43⅛	43⅛
1 Young S&T cv 4s 48	62½	62⅛	62½
9 Young S&T 3½s 60	99⅞	99⅛	99⅝

Foreign Bonds

6 Argentine 4s '72 Feb	73⅝	73⅛	73⅝
7 Argentine 4s '72 Ap	73⅝	73⅛	73⅝
54 Argentine 4s '76	94¾	94¼	94¾
5 Australia 5s 57	66	66	66
5 Belgium 6s 55	95½	95½	95½
12 Brazil 8s 41	34½	34	34
21 Brazil 6½s 26-57	33	33	33
2 Brazil 6½s 27-57	33	33	33
2 Canada 5s '52	102	102	102
2 Canada 3s '67	98½	98½	98½
8 Canada 2¾s '45	100⅜	100⅛	100⅜
10 Canada 2¾s '44	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
9 Colomb 3s '70	35½	35½	35½
1 Denmark 4½s 62	35¾	35¾	35¾
5 Pernambuco 7s '47	13⅞	13⅝	13⅞
2 Peru 1st 8s 60	12	12	12
3 Rio de Jan 8s 46	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝
16 Rio Gr do Sul 8s 46	15	15	15
3 Sao Paulo 8s 57	62½	62⅛	62½
20 Urug ai 3¾s&4½s 79	86⅛	86⅛	86⅛

Total today 4,797,000 previous day 4,738,-000 week ago 4,278,000 year ago 6,883,150. two years ago 3,028,700. Jan 1 to Date 1,189,719,100 year ago 1,240,149,500. two years ago 832,134,600.

War Prospering Southwest's New Type Gentleman Farmer-Eastern Ranch Own

TUCSON, Ariz. (AP)—War may prove the business acumen of the southwest's newest type of gentleman farmer—wealthy easterners who are investing millions in livestock ranches.

In 10 years, 64 eastern capitalists have invested $6,555,000 in 976,000 acres of ranch land within a 75-mile radius of Tucson. Similar investments have been made elsewhere in Arizona, especially in the vicinity of Prescott. High prices have been paid for portions of old cattle empires.

They come West for many reasons—mild climate, romance of the cattle industry, to invest in tangible land assets, to prepare against possible disruption of their investments, and to find a refuge from war and business worries. Some stay on their lands a few weeks or months of each year, while others keep their families here most of the time.

Now the livestock industry is prospering and even those who bought their ranches for playthings are making money. Most of them had no previous ranching experience, but they seek expert advice and usually employ veteran cattlemen as foremen.

"A considerable portion of the registered Hereford herds in Arizona are owned by these eastern cattle ranchers," said Prof. E. B. Stanley, University of Arizona animal husbandry department. "They are making better ranches out of these old properties."

H. J. Mallery, for 25 years an automobile manufacturing company executive in Michigan, believes that even after the war is over and current prices have dwindled he still will be happy about his ranch investment near Tubac, Ariz.

"I feel a security I would not otherwise have," Mr. Mallery said. "When the war is over there will be a great return to the land because this nation cannot continue to support people concentrated in cities at the present high wage levels. We shall each of us have to raise our own food, for the post-war period will make the depression of the early 1930's look like a picnic."

Few industrialists have bought dude or guest ranches. Sales began in 1935 and reached a peak in 1940. Choice ranch properties are now becoming scarce in the Tucson vicinity but sales are increasing in northern Arizona.

New Shipbuilding Techniques Seen Nearly Doubling Goal

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—American shipbuilders have expanded their facilities and developed new construction techniques so swiftly that they are now in a position to turn out some 30,000,000 tons of shipping next year, or double the present goal, according to a survey of wartime shipbuilding just published by The Journal of Commerce.

As against a work force of 70,000 during the pre-war period, the nation's shipyards now employ 750,000 men. Next year this work force will be swelled to some 2,000,000 men, the survey points out in an article citing the industry's vast need of manpower.

Rear Admiral Howard L. Vickery is quoted as indicating that the amazing shipbuilding goal can be reached. It is pointed out however that shipbuilders will not construct all the ships their yards are capable of turning out because materials are lacking in sufficient quantity.

A thoroughgoing picture of the shipbuilding effort, within the limits of wartime censorship, is provided in this survey which contains articles by Undersecretary of the Navy James Forrestal, Rear Admiral Vickery, leading shipbuilders and other authorities on ship construction.

G. M. Scrap Metal Shipments

DETROIT—Scrap metal shipped from 90 General Motors plants engaged in war production totaled 81,261,837 pounds for the month of June, B. D. Kunkle, vice-president in charge of manufacturing, announced.

Kroger Grocery Sales Up 27 P. C. Over Last Year

CINCINNATI (AP)—Kroger Grocery and Baking Co. announced sales of $29,704,570 for the seventh four-week period ended July 11, a 27 per cent increase over seventh period sales of $23,387,762 in 1941.

Cumulative sales for the year totaled $196,785,601, up 27 per cent over $155,417,326 for the same period last year.

Trustee for Chemical Issue

Old Colony Trust Company has been appointed trustee under indenture dated July 15, 1942, securing an issue of $750,000 principal amount Dewey & Almy Chemical Company sinking fund debentures 3½ per cent, due July 15, 1957.

Over-the-Counter Securities

Over-the-counter quotations listed below are obtained from reliable sources in co-operation with the Boston Securities Traders' Association under the supervision of the National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc. It may be noted that where floating stock supply is small, prices occasionally are nominal. These quotations are obtained between 11:30 a. m. and 2:30 p. m., and may have been quoted higher or lower during the day.

Industrial Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Aetna-Standard Engineering	7½	8½
American Barge Line Co	9½	10½
American Hardware Co	21⅜	23⅝
American Manufacturing	23⅜	26⅝
American Manufac 5 pf	79½	
American Wringer Co	3⅝	4¾
†Amoskeag Company	19¼	
†Amoskeag Company pf	63¾	
Appleton Company	26½	29½
Appleton Company 7 pf	107½	
Applied Arts Corp	2½	3¾
Arlington Mills	39¼	42¾
†Arnold Print Works	4⅞	6
Atlas Plywood Corp pf	23¾	26½
Automobile Banking Corp A	1	1⅞
Automobile Banking $1.50 pf	11⅝	13
Bausch & Lomb Optical Co	18⅝	
Bausch & Lomb Optical Co pf	104	
Berkshire Fine Spinning	8½	10⅛
Berkshire Fine Spin 55 pf	57½	
Bird & Son Inc 5 pf	98½	
Boston Wharf Company	104	18
Boston Woven Hos & Rub	31½	33⅝
Brown Co	1.15	1.65
Brown Co pf	19½	22½
Campbell A S Co Inc	3½	4¾
Central Railway Signal A	30½	
Chapman Valve Manufac	27½	30½
Collyer Insulated Wire Co	13½	15
Crowell-Collier Pub Co	13½	15½
Dewey & Almy Chemical Co	31½	33½
Domestic Finance Corp pf	24½	27½
Draper Corporation	57½	61½
Dwight Manufacturing Co	13½	15
Eastern Corporation	4	5
Eastern Corporation pf	15½	17½
Exolon Co	8½	10½
Family Loan Society Inc	11½	13½
Family Loan Society pf A	22	25½
Food Fair Stores Inc	21½	23½
Fruit of the Loom	8½	10½
General Fire Extinguisher	11½	13½
General Machinery	24	26½
Gladding, McLean Mach Tool	10	12
Goodall Worsted Company	17	20
Graton & Knight Co	6½	7½
Graton & Knight Co 7 pf	63½	69
Graton & Knight Co pf	28½	29½
Great Northern Paper Co	27½	30
Greenfield Tap & Die $8 pf	104	103½
Greenfield T & D $1.50 cv pf	13	16
Harrington & Richardson	2¾	3¾
Haskelite Mfg Co	8½	9½
Heywood-Wakefield Co	6⅝	8½
Heywood-Wakefield Co pf B	10	11½
Hilton-Davis Chemical Co	13½	17
Hilton-Davis Chemical Co pf	23½	25½
Hooker Electro Chem	20½	22½
Hygrade Sylvania Corp pf	4½	4¾
International Machine Tool	1	2
Keith George E Co	11⅜	
Kendall Company	5½	8½
Kennedy's Inc pf	82½	84½
Landers Frary & Clark	34½	38⅝
Lincoln Stores Inc	19½	21½
Lincoln Stores 7	107	
Ludlow Mfg Associates	92½	97½
Massachusetts Ex Mills	104½	108½
Merlin-Rockwell Corp	44½	47½
Merck & Co	27½	29½
Merck & Co 4½ pf	108	113
Merrimack Manufacturing	104½	108½
Merrimack Manufacturing pf	70½	73½
†Metal & Thermit Corp	19	22
Millers Falls Company	8½	10
Missouri-Kansas Pipe Line	3	4
Nashawena Mills	15½	17½
Nashua Gummed & C Paper	49½	
Nashua Manufacturing Co	14½	16½
Nashua Manufac Co 1st pf	44½	48½
Nashua Manufac Co 2d pf	13½	17½
National Chemical & Mfg	6	7½
National Shirt Shops	7½	8½
Naumkeag Steam Cotton	43½	44½
Newmarket Manufac Co	35½	38½
Nicholson File Company	19	21
Nonquitt Mills	21½	25
Ohio Finance	11½	13½
Parker Appliance	11½	13½
Pennsylvania Eastern Pipe Line	21½	30½
Plymouth Cordage Company	95½	100½
Quincy Mkt Cold Stor & W	22½	
†Quincy Mkt C S & W 5 pf	61½	
Quissett Mill	41	
Remington Arms Co Inc	3	3¾
Reo Lowell Shops Inc	18	19½
Reo Lowell Shops Inc pf	20½	22½
Sagamore Manufacturing Co	43½	
Sanford Mills	23½	25½
Submarine Signal Co	23½	25½
Taunton Copper Mfg Co	3½	4½
Triumph Explosive Inc	2½	3
United Elastic Corp	8½	9½
U S Envelope Company	46½	50½
U S Envelope Co pf	101½	105½
Valley Mould & Iron Corp	12	15
Waltham Watch Co 6 pf	18	
Waltham Watch Co 7 pf	82½	
Wamsutta Mills Inc	17½	19½
Warner & Swasey Co	13½	15½
West Point Manufacturing	32½	35½
Wickwire Spencer Steel	12½	13½

*Ex-dividend. †Not qualified for sale in Massachusetts.

Public Utility Bonds

	Rate	Mat.	Bid	Asked
Bellows Falls Hy El	5	1944	103	105
Blackstone V G & E	4	1968	109½	
Cent Maine Power	3½	1946	105½	107½
Florida Pub Serv	4	1955	101	103
Green Mtn Power	3¾	1963	98	100
Keystone Public Serv	5	1978	104	106
Mississippi River Pr	5	1947	104½	
Narragansett El	3½	1966	106⅝	1104⅝
North Boston Lig	3½	1947	102	104
P S of N H ser D	3¾	1960	105¾	
Savannah E & Pr	5	1958	105	
Springfield G & El	5	1948	105½	
St

Landlords and Real Estate Owners From 20 Cities Ask OPA for Rent Revision

OPA Ceilings Low in Many Defense Areas

CHICAGO, July 22 (AP) — A group of landlords and real estate owners from 20 cities contended OPA rent ceilings were too low in many defense areas and called upon Leon Henderson, Price Administrator, to hold a conference soon to consider revisions.

The property owners' group met here at the invitation of Floyd Oles of Seattle, head of the Civic Housing Association, an affiliation of real estate groups in the Puget Sound area, and established a national body to combat what the conferees called inequalities in rent control administration.

The new organization, to be called the National Federation of Property Owner Associations, will have a membership of "agencies representing real estate owners or those directly interested in real estate," according to resolutions adopted at the meeting.

Mr. Oles said that representatives of property owners' groups from 21 areas throughout the nation whose rental freezing dates "were in early 1941" were invited to attend the conference.

Aims

In a statement of its immediate aims, the group said it felt that "increased income should be allowed to compensate for increased local taxes and other uncontrolled operating expenses," and added:

"We believe, in the best interests of the country, particularly in all of the defense areas, that Mr. Henderson at a date not to exceed 10 days from July 20, should call a conference of representatives of labor, real estate, property owners, taxpayers and capital in Washington so that a clear understanding might be gained from the obectives as set up by the rental control division of the OPA."

The statement said that the maximum rents charged before ceilings went into effect were "not sufficient to return to the owner a fair and equitable return," and that "the ceiling dates selected in the various defense areas are in practically every instance unfair and unjust because they provide for doing business at a date after increased costs have become operative."

W. A. Watts, a member of the Birmingham, Ala, Real Estate Board, criticized administration of the Price Control Act after stating that he believed in the necessity of price ceiling legislation to combat inflation.

Several conferees said rentals were frozen at "depression levels" and that owners of rental units in many instances were not permitted by OPA regulations to charge sufficient rent with which to pay increased taxes and operating costs.

Arthur Schellinger of South Bend, Ind., said the freezing date for his community, first set at Jan. 1, 1941, and later changed to April 1, 1941, caught many landlords receiving tiny incomes "under rental leases which had been entered into when they accepted tenants at any cost so that their properties would have occupants."

Ten members of a 13-member board of governors were elected, the other three members to be selected by the ten.

Karl H. Smith of Detroit was elected President of the newly formed organization; other officers named by the Board of Governors: Mr. Oles, First Vice-President; Frederick Willetts, Wilmington, N. C., Second Vice-President; and Burt R. Kiely, Chicago, Treasurer.

Named to the board were the following, all connected with local property owners' groups: Mr. Smith; J. J. Schmid, Indianapolis; Mr. Willetts; Watts Oles, Albert Kulp, Oklahoma City; Mr. Kiely; Morgan Fitch, Chicago; L. J. Efferth, Cleveland, Ohio, and Henry R, Naumann Burlington, Iowa.

Cities represented at the meeting were: Cleveland, Wilmington, N. C.; Birmingham, Baltimore, Md.; South Bend, Ind.; St. Louis, Mo.; Burlington, Iowa; Detroit; Seattle, Bremerton; Tacoma; Indianapolis; Joliet, Ill.; Kansas City, Mo.; Oklahoma City; Akron; Hartford, Conn.; Dayton; West Carrollton, Ohio; and Camden, Ohio.

Books and Art Works Given to Princeton

PRINCETON, N. J., July 22 (AP) —Receipt by Princeton University of a gift of more than 11,000 Arabic and Western European books and manuscripts was announced July 20 by President Harold W. Dodds.

The gift of Robert Garrett of Baltimore was described by Dr. Dodds as "one of the world's great collections of books and manuscripts, embodying the best of the literature, art, religion, science, and history of the Islamic and Western Civilizations."

He said it would give the Princeton University Library a larger collection of Arabic manuscripts than of any other academic institution in the world and one of the three best collections of Western Hemisphere manuscripts in this country.

Assessments Reduced On Catalina Island

LOS ANGELES (AP) — Property owners of Catalina Island, pleading the island resort now is practically deserted, won a $2,000,000 reduction in assessed valuations.

William Wrigley, Jr., bought the island in 1919 and made a resort of it. His son, Philip K. Wrigley, is president of the Santa Catalina Island Company. The island's normal summer population of 10,000 has been cut to 800 by military restrictions.

Unique Village Apartments Built in Los Angeles Suburb

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES, July 22—A drastic variation of this City's famous one-family dwelling standard is being put into operation in the Baldwin Hills district, out toward the ocean, in a vast new home community which seeks to combine the good features of the unit home with the best features of the typical Southern California one or two-story apartment buildings.

It is Baldwin Hills Village, new and outstanding rental development consisting of 97 individually designed buildings spreading in a vast pattern over 105 acres along La Brea Avenue where it meets the north slope of the Baldwin Hills at Rodeo Road.

With broad landscaped park areas known as the Village Green separating the various buildings, more than 600 apartments will be provided in the completed community. Model apartments have been furnished by some of the City's leading stores, each with a different decorative motif in the newest of furnishings.

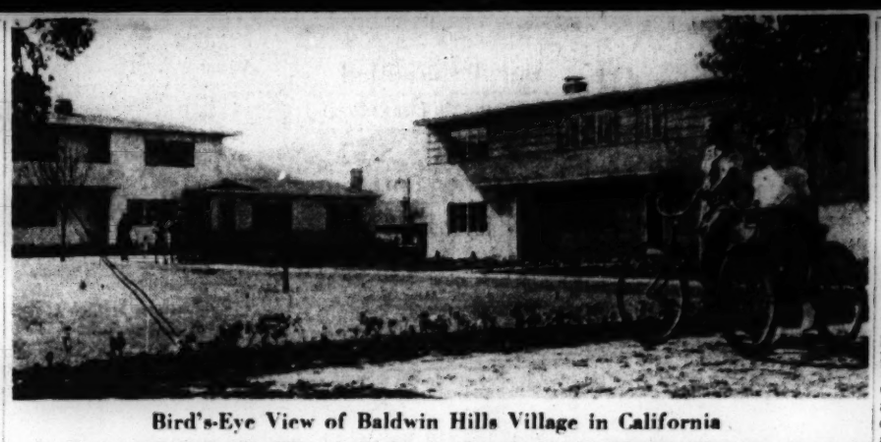
"Gracious outdoor living in quiet secluded surroundings is the keynote of this new community," says J. R. McGonagle, Rental Manager. "This is made possible by the country-like location of the development, by unusual distances between the various buildings, and by the private walled-in garden patios for the various apartments.

"The apartments themselves, which are especially spacious, range from four to six rooms, and have such features as wood-burning fireplaces, forced-air furnaces, tiled baths, glass-door stall showers, and optional gas or electric refrigerators and stoves."

One of the most notable features is the fact that the $3,500,000 community development is like a mammoth country club. Recreational facilities being provided include badminton courts, tennis courts, horseshoe lanes, putting greens, and a large $15,000 clubhouse for the exclusive use of tenants. Sunset Fields golf course is directly adjacent.

The clubhouse will provide residents a lounge room with wood-burning fireplace, game room, pingpong tables, a large photographic darkroom, a small gymnasium, shuffleboard lanes, and other recreational facilities. Of appeal to families with small children is a nursery school where youngsters may be left under competent care. A unique arrangement provides one large area of the village for families with children, while other sections are reserved exclusively for adults.

No streets run through Baldwin Hills Village. More than $100,000 has been spent on landscaping, and 2,500 trees and 12,000 shrubs of many varieties have been planted.



Bird's-Eye View of Baldwin Hills Village in California

Upper view of Baldwin Hills Village in the Los Angeles suburbs with 100 acres of lawns, gardens and carefully designed homes shows clearly how the new housing project constitutes a unit by itself entirely separate from the City of Los Angeles proper which looms in the background. The project has every facility to make it self-sufficient with walled-in patios, forced-air furnaces, and many recreational features comparable with the comforts of a country club. Lower photo shows two of the 97 buildings in this rental apartment house subdivision.

Building Costs Up Sharply In Most Defense Regions

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, July 22—Lumber is short in one third of the nation's defense areas and in three quarters of the large metropolitan districts. At the same time, home-building costs have risen sharply in 94 per cent of the defense areas and, in one out of every four cities, the rise has equaled 20 per cent.

These facts were divulged by the National Association of Real Estate Boards as the result of a study contributed to by 301 cities. The reports indicated the importance of some plan to assure defense areas of lumber materials and utilities. Hundreds of defense homes were said to be waiting around in a half-finished stage for permission to install gas, electricity, and water facilities.

Residential rents, while their trend over the past year has been up for a majority of cities, ordinarily are not yet on a level to justify new investment building at today's construction cost. Apartment rents have strengthened in 52 per cent of the reporting cities and in 62 per cent of the defense areas. For single-family dwellings the trend for the year has been up in 58 per cent of all reporting cities and in 67 per cent of defense areas. But insufficiency of present rent levels to justify investment in new residential building is the testimony of 72 per cent of all the cities and of 69 per cent of the defense areas.

The report revealed that interest rates for home buyers held steady, despite the war, in 89 per cent of the cities that there is little difference in trend as between defense and non-defense areas, that rates are rising in only 2 per cent of the cities of the country, and only 3 per cent of defense areas, where they are falling in 9 per cent of the nation's cities, and in 8 per cent of defense areas.

Capital is seeking mortgage loans in 85 per cent of the cities of the country and in 8 per cent of defense areas. Mortgage loans must search for capital in only 4 per cent of the cities of the country, and 3 per cent of defense areas, it was said.

The 5 per cent interest rate on home loans was held by far the commonest for mortgages on new moderately priced homes. It was found to prevail in 54 per cent of the reporting cities, while a 4½ per cent rate is common in 26 per cent of the cities of the country, and six out of the 301 cities had a rate range lower than 4½ per cent. The old 6 per cent rate was found common in 27 per cent of the cities, but only one city out of 100 had a prevailing rate range higher than 6 per cent.

Reflecting the ban on civilian construction and priority difficulties for defense housing, subdivision lags in all of the largest cities.

Portland Group Takes Steps To Break Housing Bottleneck

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PORTLAND, Ore.—The urgent need for immediate action on Portland's home building front to relieve the serious housing shortage which at present is turning much-needed defense workers from the Portland-Vancouver shipbuilding area, and which promises to become even more acute for the 107,200 new families needed to man the shipyards, brought a direct and speedy response at a recent meeting of prominent, local citizens.

A five-man Portland-Multnomah County Citizens' Committee was appointed to "cut through priority red tape" in order to bring the unfortunate situation to the immediate attention of the War Production Board in Washington, D. C.

With the promise that they would "break the bottleneck," the five-man committee swung into action by appointing a subsidiary three-man group to "carry the fight for priorities and materials direct to the Washington authorities and to stay there six months if necessary to get results."

The five men named on the main committee were E. B. MacNaughton, Chairman, President of First National Bank; Aaron M. Frank, President of Meier & Frank Company; Edgar B. Kaiser, General Manager of the local Kaiser shipyards, whose place will be temporarily filled by Albert Bauer, his assistant; Phil J. Brady, President of the A. F. of L. Joint Council of Drivers, and Ralph Peoples, Secretary of the C. I. O. Oregon State Industrial Council.

This group appointed the trio slated to go to Washington; E. F. Slade, Vice-President of the First National Bank; Ralph L. Collett, Oregon Shipbuilding traffic expert, and Joseph A. Nance, Assistant Director of the Portland Housing Authority.

The five main committeemen, in accepting their appointments, pledged themselves to raise funds necessary to finance a prolonged stay of the three subcommitteemen.

Mayor Earl Riley of Portland undertook the job of correlating efforts to "break through the priority red tape."

The meeting was called by C. M. Gartrell, Chairman of the Housing Authority of Portland, to seek the aid of local business and civic leaders in solving the problems of the serious housing shortage here.

OPA Plans Ceilings Beneath Present Pulpwood Prices

WASHINGTON, July 22 (AP)— The Office of Price Administration announced yesterday that price ceilings soon would be imposed on pulpwood, at levels "much lower" than the current market, to protect existing ceilings on prices of such products as newsprint.

OPA reported that prices for peeled spruce and other types of pulpwood, especially that cut and peeled this summer in the New England States, Michigan, Wisconsin, and Minnesota, had been advancing steadily, forcing the cost to producers of woodpulp up about 25 per cent. This advance officials declared, had "squeezed" the producers who operate under woodpulp price ceilings.

If woodpulp prices advanced, OPA pointed out, the price ceilings on newsprint and other papers would be threatened.

By reducing prices at the raw-material level, OPA will be able to eliminate the "squeeze."

Vital Repairs On Homes Get FHA Approval

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 22—Essential repairs and maintenance are vital to the preservation of American homes in sound, livable condition during wartime, Federal Housing Commissioner Abner H. Ferguson declared today.

Because of the urgent need for conserving critical war material, new home construction has been sharply curtailed and war-housing projects now being built are, of necessity, reserved to meet the needs of the most essential war industry workers, Mr. Ferguson said.

"This condition makes it all the more imperative that our supply of existing houses be kept in adequate repair, conforming to decent standards of sanitation and health," the Commissioner asserted. "For the great majority of American families, these existing houses will represent the only housing available for the duration of the war."

In carrying out its wartime program of repair loan insurance under Title I of the National Housing Act, the Federal Housing Administration is stressing that purely luxury repairs or luxury remodeling should be postponed.

However, essential repairs necessary for sanitation or health, or for preventing decay and deterioration in existing properties are considered appropriate purposes for loans insured under this phase of the FHA program.

If undertaken promptly, essential work of this kind usually requires the outlay of only relatively small sums, which will be repaid many times over by maintenance of values and by avoidance of major repairs that otherwise would be required later on.

Loans to finance essential repairs may be secured under the Title I program in amounts up to $2,500 from qualified lending institutions in all parts of the country. Such loans are repaid in equal monthly payments, with maximum terms being subject to the provisions of the Federal Reserve Board's Regulation W.

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Lack of Materials Threatens New Willow Run Housing Plan

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 22—The crucial shortage of critical materials is the primary issue in the controversy centering round the proposed new Willow Run housing development on which a Senate Committee heard testimony today.

National Housing Administrator John B. Blandford, Jr., declared that a "reasonable fraction" of workers at Henry Ford's bomber plant must be in closer proximity to the plant, and put the figure at 10,000.

But to build such a development, critical materials for housing, and particularly for a big steel watermain are required, others pointed out.

Steel Shortage

Members of the Truman Committee Investigating National Defense said that the Higgins Shipbuilding Yard at New Orleans has just been ordered abandoned because of steel shortage and implied that sacrifices might be necessary.

Senator Ralph O. Brewster (R), of Maine, asked why it was necessary to give Ford workers family-unit homes when soldiers slept in barracks.

George Meader, prosecuting attorney of Washtenaw County, Mich., representing county officials, deplored the proposed new city of 2,500 permanent single dwellings in Superior Township as makig new difficult civic problems, and he was supported by Henry E. Riggs, retired professor of civil engineering at the University of Michigan. Incidentally, Henry Ford objects to the utilization of farm property in the neighborhood of the bomber plant for a new war workers community.

Mr. Blandford took the ground that to force the workers to commute would place a strain on already overtaxed transportation facilities. He said there are not adequate housing facilities in Detroit, so that housing must either be built there or near the plant. In the former case, workers must spend three hours a day commuting at a cost of $1 a day for fares.

Senator Harley M. Kilgore (D), of West Virginia, interjected that it had probably been unwise to build the Willow Run plant near a congested housing area in the first place.

Many Factors

Mr. Blandford said the decision on how much housing to build involved a balancing of many factors.

Offering revised plans for Willow Run he said:

"We believe we have achieved a sound result and that the interests of production at Willow Run and the interests of the country as a whole require that the program move ahead without delay."

Testimony brought out that the number of proposed workers at Willow Run and in the Detroit area generally has been reduced because of the congestion developing there.

The Senate Committee brought out that transportation difficulties would be even greater if workers, carpenters and the like were added to the commuting Ford workers in the construction of a big new town.

Mr. Blandford said the new program contemplates construction of temporary dormitories for 3,000 single workers, temporary dormitory apartments for 1,000 two-person families, 4,500 family dwelling units within a radius of 10 miles of the plant.

Of the public family units, he said, 2,500 will be in the vicinity of the plant and 2,000 in Wayne and Inkster.

Heavy Shipping Losses Spur U. S. Air-Cargo Plan

Continued from Page 1

cargo problem June 2. It made its secret report last week.

Men, machines and facilities and materials cannot be made readily available for any new cargo plane program, Mr. Nelson declares, beyond the program now under way, except at the expense of other parts of the war effort. It will take time to get any substantial number of planes of a type not now in production.

However, Mr. Nelson emphasized that "the present cargo plane program is already of considerable proportions and is increasing rapidly." Finally, he explained that many considerations of strategy are involved and any decision must be made in close consonance with the highest strategy officials of the United Nations. Conferences will be held immediately here in the light of the findings of the secret report, Mr. Nelson said.

15,000 Miles of Line

From other sources the work being done by the air transport command has been revealed here. The Air Transport Command is the combined organization handling air transport, both cargo and personnel, inside and outside the United States as well as ferrying planes from factories to landing fields and war areas. It operates 15,000 miles of line, has thousands of employees and goes to every continent over every ocean. Main routes run from the United States to Australia, to British Isles, to Egypt (via South America and Africa) on to India and China, also to Alaska. It delivers goods to China and to Russia. By the year end Brig. Gen. Harold L. George, A. T. C. head, expects to have transport plane service to the British Isles leaving every hour of the day.

Young pilots heard talking here speak with easy familiarity of remote spots over the globe, from Greenland to Africa, China and Australia. They may visit Africa and Asia between private engagements in Washington. It is the most extraordinary lingo, perhaps, now heard in Washington.

Another feature is that large transport planes, specially designed for the job, are under production and will soon come off the lines. These are not as big as the huge Mars, it is true, but they carry considerable cargo, and their speed makes them able to make many trips to Australia, say, while a steamboat is able to make only three round trips a year.

Cost Is Obvious

The difficulties of expanding the program and the cost involved is obvious, if the lines proposed by Henry Kaiser were followed. At the same time, enthusiasts for the program assert they could duplicate the annual cargo-carrying capacity of the steamship program using only 4 per cent of the materials.

The War Shipping Administration's report that shipping losses during "the week of July 12" were the highest since the war began and that sinkings of United Nations vessels "have greatly exceeded new construction" brought forth an announcement that shipping space in future would be reserved entirely for import and export cargoes "essential to the prosecution of the war."

The announcement said: "It can be stated that no essential military cargoes have been left on piers because of lack of ships."

The administration added that enforcement of its cargo space order would mean a substantial increase in movement of military supplies.

The WSA observed that its efforts to eliminate non-essential imports from the Western Hemisphere were being assisted by the State Department, the Board of Economic Warfare, and the War Production Board. Import of bananas, for example, have been curtailed about 85 per cent, the announcement said.

Senate Inquiry

WASHINGTON, July 22 (AP)—The Senate Defense Investigating Committee announced today it would inquire into the cancellation of the Higgins shipbuilding contract, a scheme to construct giant air freighters in lieu of ships and the crucial problem of steel for either project.

Senator Harry S. Truman (D) of Missouri, chairman of the committee, said in a formal statement that Andrew Jackson Higgins, proprietor of the New Orleans yard which was to build 200 cargo ships, and officials of the Maritime Commission, which canceled the contract, would be heard in public hearings that start July 28.

This morning Mr. Higgins conferred for more than an hour with Maritime Commission officials.

Concerned "over the great number of sinkings of American cargo vessels," the Senate Committee also will consider the proposal of Henry L. Kaiser, Portland, Ore., shipbuilder, that nine United States ship yards be equipped for the manufacture of 5,000 flying boats a year as a quicker way to thwart Axis submarines.

Hearings on the steel situation are to start Aug. 6, after the committee has heard Mr. Kaiser, Glenn Martin, whose Mars flying boat would be adapted to the transport of troops and supplies under the Kaiser plan, and officials of the War Production Board.

Chairman Truman said the committee was "surprised to learn" that the Higgins contract was to be canceled after millions of dollars of Government money had been spent on roads, canals, and other basic construction for the Higgins Corporation at New Orleans.

Arkansas Raises Negro Vote Issue

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., July 22 (AP)—Whether Negroes are allowed to vote in Arkansas' Democratic Preferential Primary next Tuesday will depend upon the individual judges and clerks in each precinct, Chairman Joe C. Barrett of the Democratic State Committee said today.

"But the party rules speak for themselves in the matter, and I feel they will be complied with," Mr. Barrett added.

The party rules limit membership in the party to "eligible and legally qualified white electors."

June P. Wooten, veteran Secretary of the Pulaski (Little Rock) County Democratic Committee, said the U. S. Supreme Court in a 1930 Arkansas case upheld the right of a political party to define its own membership.

The case was brought by a group of Little Rock Negroes. The tribunal affirmed an Arkansas Supreme Court decision that there was nothing in the Federal or State constitutions that prevented a party from restricting its membership.

Mr. Barrett's declaration followed an announcement last night that the Arkansas Negro Democratic Association would hold a mass meeting here Sunday to discuss plans to vote in the primary.

Gov. Homer M. Adkins said the question was "clearly a matter of party regulations."

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MacArthur Aide

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Col. Carlos P. Romulo

Member of Staff of United Nations Commander-in-Chief in the Southwest Pacific, who recently arrived in Washington.

Navy to Rush Expansion Of Its Outposts

WASHINGTON, July 22 (AP)—Broad expansion of the Navy's outpost facilities was envisoned under a measure rushed into the House today for immediate action.

The Navy-indorsed bill, wrapping up authorized expenditures of $975,634,000, won swift approval from the House Naval Committee yesterday after its members, in executive session, heard officials explain the need for hasty passage.

Biggest single allotment in the measure called for expenditure of $399,490,000 for aviation facilities, followed closely by one of $315,000,000 for "miscellaneous structures and advance bases."

For reasons of military secrecy, committee members declined to say whether the authorization would go for new outposts or toward strengthening such strategic spots as Midway Island and northern bases on this continent.

It was learned that some of the Naval Committee members were planning an inspection trip to naval bases, with the possibility that some of them might look into developments in the Alaska area.

In addition to the funds for aviation and advance-base facilities, the measure up for House consideration today carried $60,000,000 for fleet facilities, $24,000,000 for storage facilities, $11,000,000 for Marine Corps training facilities; $52,000,000 for ordnance facilities; $25,000,000 for hospital and dispensary facilities; $2,000,000 for naval research facilities and $25,000,000 for passive defense facilities.

Postwar Program Drawn Up by CCC

WASHINGTON, July 22 (AP)—Forseeing possible need of revival of the Civilian Conservation Corps after the war for employment of youths and demobilized servicemen, the Government has drafted a four-year conservation program to employ 6,000,000 men.

The plan, it was disclosed today, has been filed with the National Resources and Planning Board. It was drawn by CCC Director J. J. McEntee at the direction of Federal Security Administrator Paul V. McNutt.

Mr. McEntee, who is supervising liquidation of the corps, said in event of a postwar CCC, the plan could be revised to utilize 3,000,000 men for eight years or 1,000,000 men for 24 years to "take care of whatever emergency may exist."

Himmler Recruiting Mercenary Troops

NEW YORK, July 22 (AP)—The German Gestapo Chief, Heinrich Himmler, has converted his SS Black Guards into "a civil war army" of 750,000 by recruiting mercenaries from the German-occupied countries of Europe, the secret German radio station "Gustav Siegfried Eins" said yesterday in a broadcast heard here by CBS.

Croats, Latvians, Rumanians, Poles and others have been "rubber stamped" into German citizenship by Herr Himmler's agents, the broadcast charged, to form "an army of mercenaries without convictions of whom Himmler asks nothing more than that they blindly sell themselves for money."

Himmler's army, which now has reached the peacetime strength of the German Army, is being used to "rule the clique at home."

Patriotic Americans Urged to Eat Chicken

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., July 22 (AP)—Roy F. Henderson, National Agricultural Marketing Administrator, said today it would be "a patriotic duty to eat chicken this summer," in view of a poultry surplus resulting from the stepped-up production of eggs for export to the United Nations.

His statement was contained in a message to the International Baby Chick Association's convention here, read for him in his absence by W. D. Thermohlen, Chief of the Marketing Administration's Poultry Division.

Mr. Henderson described the Nation's supply of food for its own fighting forces and civilians as "entirely adequate," in spite of the export shipment of an estimated $5,000,000 worth of foodstuffs a day under the Lease-Lend program.

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FOUNTAIN PENS REPAIRED While U-Wait, Boston's Finest Pen Shop We carry a complete stock of all standard makes, pens and pen-pencil sets. PENCRAFT INC., 5 Bromfield St. LIB. 3913

PIANOS

STEINWAYS and other standard makes bought, sold, Rented, Reconditioned. All pianos guaranteed. ERNEST DAVIS, 160 W 56, N. Y. C.

RADIO SERVICE

RADIO AND ELECTRICAL SALES AND REPAIRS HEPNER RADIO, 5804 Forbes Street, Hazel 0294, Pittsburgh, Pa.

RUG CLEANING & REPAIRING

BEACON RUG CLEANING CO. Insured Rug Cleaning, Repairing and Storing. 71st St. at Blvd. East, Guttenberg, N. J. UNion 3-3366 We sell domestic rugs and carpets. "A Complete Rug Service"

PEST CONTROL

ROACHES, rodents, termites eliminated. Quarantee Exterminating Company, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C. LOngacre 5-2095. 24 hours service. Suburban branches.

REPAIRING

CHAIRS Recaned, caning, weaving; reasonable. H. HERTLEIN, 394 Massachusetts Avenue, Boston, Com. 0330

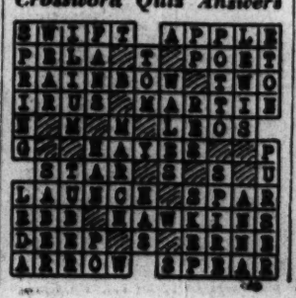
SHOES

CROSSETT SHOE STORE Little Building Arcade, Boston CORRECT FITTING FOR MEN AND WOMEN

TRUCKING

Est.—E. F. CALDWELL—1885 Semi-weekly trips to N. Y., Phila., Wash., N. H., Me. Tel. Somerset 0078. 11 Dane St., Somerville, Mass.

Crossword Quiz Answers



Local Classified (Continued)

TYPEWRITERS

TYPEWRITERS—All makes sold, rented and repaired. HUDSON TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE, 1 Newark Ave., Jersey City, N. J. Berg. 4-6333.

TYPEWRITERS REPAIRED

BOYLSTON TYPEWRITER SERVICE, LTD. 14a Pkg., Boston Hub. 2004 Expert Repairing, Renting, Typewriter Supplies.

WANTED TO BUY

BIG CASH prices for worn fur coats. Also men's used clothing bought. J. P. CO., 110 W. 34th St., opp. Macy's, N. Y. C. CH. 4-4400.

CASH! FOR WORN FUR COATS AND MEN'S USED CLOTHING I. M. Fur Co., 1 W. 34, nr. 5th, N. Y. WI. 7-7560

New Jersey

ATLANTIC CITY

DORRAINE CLEANERS Phone 50-123 4 Branch Stores CLEANERS FOR 25 YEARS

EAST ORANGE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Orange 5-8773 daily except Saturday and Sunday. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

LINCOLN STORAGE WAREHOUSES Moving—Packing—Storage New and Used Furniture 54 Years Serving Northern N. J. 75-85 Main Street Or. 5-5300

ALL LAUNDRY SERVICES Personal Attention to Details BOND LAUNDRIES We invite your inspection any day. 817 MAIN STREET Or. 6-7878

Charlotte Chari Davis CORSETIERE Foundations made to your measure individually fitted 11 No. Harrison St. OR 4-4357

COAL—COKE FUEL OIL Automatic Heating Equipment with coal or oil A. H. HOLMES JR. 560 No. Grove St. OR 3-0420

BLACK, STARR & GORHAM CHINA AND GLASS 586 Central Ave. • Orange 5-0200

ENGLEWOOD

EDITH KERR TEL. ENGLEWOOD 3-4948 14 EAGLE ST., ENGLEWOOD, N. J. CLEARANCE SALE OF SUMMER DRESSES

JERSEY CITY

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Journal Square 2-0914 daily, except Sunday. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

CENTRAL JEWELRY STORE WM. GEIGER, Proprietor DIAMONDS, WATCHES, CLOCKS and JEWELRY 380 CENTRAL AVENUE NEXT TO RITZ THEATRE

George Fangmann, Inc. Jersey City, N. J. Koppers Coke—Coal—Fuel Oil JOurnal Square 4-3111 Timken Stoker Automatic Oil Burners

HOLSTE-PLATT CO. Certified COAL and FUEL OIL Also Genuine KOPPERS COKE 903 Newark Avenue, Jersey City Tel. J. C. 2-1814 Tel. J. C. 2-1815

MAPLEWOOD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone S. Orange 3-1564 daily except Sunday. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Always Careful, Courteous Service at Four Square Esso Station 1946 Springfield Ave. at Pierson Rd. So. ALFRED HARTLIEB, Prop. SO. 2-9792

POPULAR FRUIT & VEGETABLE MARKET Foreign and Domestic Daily Consignments of Vegetables 168 Maplewood Avenue SO 2-1290

MILLBURN

ALFRED O. SEELER Jeweler and Watchmaker now located at 326 MILLBURN AVENUE Telephone Mill. 6-0031

MONTCLAIR

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Montclair 3-1300 10 a. m.-12 m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Dorothy Chadwick Luncheon Dinner Telephone Montclair 2-3055 11 Park Street Montclair, N. J.

NEW JERSEY

MONTCLAIR (Continued)

Fine Jewelry HENKE'S, Inc. ESTABLISHED 1889 Claridge Theatre Bldg. Montclair N. J.

The Osborne & Marsellis Corporation UPPER MONTCLAIR, N. J. General Electric Oil Burners Coal—Oil—Building Materials MONTCLAIR 2-0600

NEWARK

Hahne & Co. Newark and Montclair, N. J.

ORANGE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Orange 3-8556. Hours: 9 to 11:30 a. m. Monday, Wednesday and Friday. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Enna Jettick SHOES FOR WOMEN Sold exclusively in Orange by B. Grossman & Co. $5 to $6.50 235 Main Street

SOUTH ORANGE

S. S. ROSS Kraft American or Velveeta Cheese, 2 lb. box, each 67c S. & W. Fruit Cocktail 2 lge. cans 73c 55 So. Orange Avenue SO. 2-4600

PLAINFIELD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Plainfield 6-6507, 9 to 10 a. m. daily, except Wednesday and Sunday. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

TEPPER'S "A Safe Place to Shop" FOR ALL OCCASIONS FOR EVERY SEASON FOR ALL THE FAMILY Plainfield, N. J. Tel. Pl. 6-3100

ROSENBAUM'S Plainfield's Metropolitan, Complete Department Store Plainfield, N. J. Tel. Pl. 6-5900

Route 29, Westbound North Plainfield, N. J. Tel. PL. 6-1583

Gates' HIGHWAY FURNITURE SHOP INC.

Morecraft Coal Co. COAL—FUEL OILS COKE South Avenue, Dunellen, N. J. Out of town call (W. X. 3050) Dun. 2-6543

RED BANK

SUPER CREAMY MILK in the modern CREAM TOP BOTTLE The Cream Actually Whips PURITAN MILK COMPANY Upper Broad St. Call R. B. 600

RIDGEWOOD

Antiques Nina Walker Robertson RED MOON SHOP Cedar Hill Avenue Wyckoff, N. J. Phone Wyckoff 344-J

NEW JERSEY

RIDGEWOOD (Continued)

AMOCO GAS 999 TIRE COMPANY We Love to Change Tires RIDGEWOOD 6-0999 IRV. MITTAG

FRANCIS' DELICATESSEN Sole Agent for HERSHEY ICE CREAM 246 Rock Road, Glen Rock

Invite you to visit their Greenhouses and see their fine display of Schweighofer Blooming Plants and Cut Flowers 46 NO. VAN DIEN AVE. Tel. Ridge 6-4760

SUMMIT

CORBY'S ENTERPRISE LAUNDRY, INC. Laundering, Dry Cleaning, Rug Cleaning, Fur Storage. SUMMIT 6-1000

TEANECK

DRY CLEANING RUGS CLEANED Home Town Laundries, Inc. Front Street Teaneck 6-3700 A Service to Meet Every Need

HOME-LIKE BAKE SHOP 472 Cedar Lane Tea. 6-4049 Excellent Quality Bread—Rolls—Cakes We Specialize in Wedding, Birthday and Party Cakes

INSURANCE SERVICE Be Neighborly Place your insurance with your home town agent CLARENCE LOFBERG 361 Cedar Lane TEA. 6-3500

WESTFIELD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Westfield 2-1214, 9 to 10 a. m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Klinger's Market, Inc. 70 Elm Street, Westfield, N. J. Meats, Groceries and Vegetables Phones: West. 2-4080—4081—4082—4083 PROMPT DELIVERY SERVICE

Stetson Hats Manhattan Shirts JOHN FRANKS Men's Apparel Westfield and Plainfield, N. J. Nunn-Bush Shoes McGregor Sportswear

GARWOOD COAL CO., Inc. Geo. M. Steuernagel M. W. Garrood FUEL Yard and Office SERVICE 617 NORTH AVE., GARWOOD, N. J. Phone Westfield 2-2183

Pennsylvania

ALLENTOWN

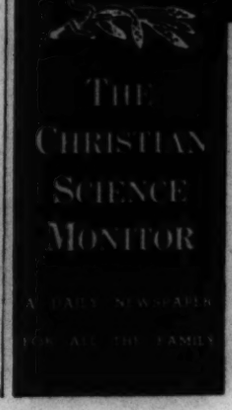
Hoffman-Metzger Steps of Fashion Steps of Freedom For Men Women Children 719 HAMILTON ST. ALLENTOWN

Distinctive Service THE ONLY CLEANERS, Inc. 1021 Hamilton Street, Allentown PHONE 6131 Thirty Years of BETTER DRY CLEANING

H. LEH & CO. DEPARTMENT STORE ALLENTOWN, PA. Fashion and Quality at Thrift Prices

SEE NEXT PAGE

SUBSCRIPTION COUPON



The Christian Science Publishing Society One, Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts

I wish to subscribe for The Christian Science Monitor, including the Weekly Magazine Section. Enclosed is $.....for.....year or.....months, beginning with the current issue.

RATES: 1 month $1 3 months $2.75 6 months $5 1 year $10

NAME.....

STREET and NUMBER.....

CITY and STATE.....

MC-7

PENNSYLVANIA

ALLENTOWN
(Continued)

Appel Jeweler

Flowers for All Occasions
NEW YORK FLORAL CO.
906 Hamilton St., Phone 9687
ALLENTOWN PA.

Allentown's Busiest Clothing Store
BOHLEN GROSS & MOYER
Outfitters to Men and Boys
721 Hamilton St. Allentown, Pa.

Hess Brothers
Allentown, Pa.
One of
"Pennsylvania's Good Stores"

ERIE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone W-02-397. 9 a. m. to 12 noon daily except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Frank Rogcott & Richardson Co.
Department Store, Erie, Penn.
Vogue, McCall, Simplicity and DuBarry Patterns On Sale in our enlarged Pattern Section.

HARRISBURG

"Be Kind to Your Clothes"
CLEANERS
TAILORS
HATTERS
FURRIERS
Model
1210 No. Third St. Telephone 2-4266

"A Little Finer, a Little More Careful"
Menger's
FINE CLEANING
325 S. 17th St. Phone 4-3128

M. Lee Goldsmith
6 NORTH MARKET SQUARE
Furniture Interior
Gifts Decoration

"Always Reliable"
DOUGLAS
Clothing
Hats—Furnishings—Shoes
HARRISBURG, PENNA.

Harold's
CLEANERS AND DYERS
May We Serve You?
2ND AND WALNUT STREETS
2407 Derry Street Phone 2222

MAIN LINE—Ardmore

PROMPT SERVICE
on
Commercial or Advertising Printing
Reynolds Tilden
TELEPHONE ARDMORE 4476
representative will call

MAIN LINE—Wayne

Phone Wayne 1516—1517 107 N. Wayne Ave. Wayne, Pa.
Fairlawn Food Market
E. J. Mathews—J. D. Malloy, Props.

OLD YORK ROAD-Glenside

BRODY'S
Established 1906
GLENSIDE'S DEPARTMENT STORE
45 Easton Road, Glenside, Pa.
Open Evenings "Home Ogontz 480
Enna Jettick Shoes, Arrow Shirts, etc.

OLD YORK ROAD
Jenkintown

EASE YOUR DAY THE LAUNDRY WAY
We wash all clothes in Ivory Soap
Phone OGONTZ 3290
Ogontz Laundry
Glenside Avenue Wyncote

PHILADELPHIA

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Pennypacker 9100. 9 a. m. to 12 noon daily except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

FRED J. COOPER
Jeweler by Birth
YES, WE DO!
Repair watches, reset diamonds, restring beads, silver plate tea sets—in fact, when you think of JEWELRY, come to us.
Closed Saturdays July and August
100 SOUTH 13TH STREET

Servel Gas Refrigerators Gas Ranges
HARRY L. STILWELL & SON
Plumbing and Heating
"Our Reputation Is Your Guarantee"
13th and Winsdrim Ave., Philadelphia
MIC. 8134

PENNSYLVANIA

PHILADELPHIA
(Continued)

KOPPELMAN'S
Just arrived . . . Gorgeous Ladies' Play Suits, Slack Suits and fine Blouses. SHOES and other fine quality merchandise always on hand.
All Goods Far Below Ceiling Prices
30 SOUTH THIRD STREET

MEYERS DAIRIES
AMBLER, PA.
Milk from Montgomery County Farms

PITTSBURGH—East End

Kuhn-Renshaw, Inc.
Finest Groceries, Meats, Fruits and Vegetables
123 Sheridan Avenue
Phone Hiland 3000
Prompt Delivery Service

READING

A Pennsylvania Institution
ESTABLISHED IN 1870
Serving Berks County for the past 66 years . . .
Quality, Values, Surety, at
POMEROY'S

"More People in Berks County EAT
Maier's
BREAD
Than Any Other Kind"
640 PARK AVENUE

For
Summer Luncheons!
Saylor's Delicious Luncheon Foods and Luncheon Drinks
SAYLOR'S
Fourth and Penn Streets Dial 6253

SCRANTON

Mme. Fenwick's Beauty Salon
PERMANENTS
Wigs, Transformations Toupees, Bobbing, Marcel Wave, Finger Wave
518 Lackawanna Ave., Scranton
Branch Stores:
6 W. Market St. Wilkes-Barre
4 S. 7th St. Stroudsburg

LEWIS & REILLY, INC.
"Always Busy"
FOOTWEAR
113-116 WYOMING AVENUE

THE Boston
Dial Scranton 8366
A complete and very modern cleaning and dyeing service.
Furniture upholstered
Domestic and oriental rugs shampooed and repaired

FIX UP
Blackout Window Shades
HENRY KUCK
226 Adams Avenue

SEWICKLEY

SELECT FOOD MARKET
We Feature
HEINZ 57 VARIETIES
Phone 1900 510 Beaver St.

Come to
HEGNER'S
for Supplies to
FIX UP

UPPER DARBY

GERLACH'S
Jewelers
SKILLED WATCH REPAIRING
6915 Market St. Blvd. 0451

Shoe Repairing Service
GERBER'S
7019 Garrett Road
Shoes Repaired, "Eased" or Dyed
BOU. 197

WILKES-BARRE

WOODLAWN
HOMOGENIZED MILK
It's Great!
WOODLAWN FARM DAIRY
Wilkes-Barre—Pittston—Scranton

WILKINSBURG

CHARLIE PLIES
CLEANER and DYER
TAILORING
"Particular Service for Particular People"
CHurchill 4900 607 SOUTH AVENUE

YORK

George's
STATIONERY STORE
Greeting Cards, Fountain Pens
Gifts, Novelties
399 S. George Street Tel. 7223
OPEN EVENINGS

RUNKLE FURNITURE CO.
128-130 E. George St., Opposite Post Office
York's Leading Furniture Store
Period Furniture
Rugs, Draperies
Slip Covers, Upholstering

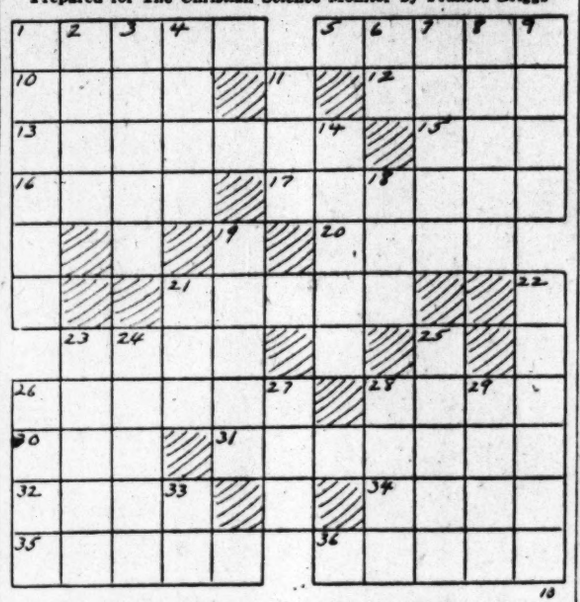
Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—Who wrote "Cadenus and Vanessa"?
8—What fruit is associated with William Tell?
10—What is Chinese wax?
12—In "Tales of Hoffman," Hoffman is what?
13—According to legend, pot of gold might be found at foot of what?
15—How many acts in Gounod's "Philemon et Baucis"?
16—Who attempted to obstruct entrance of Odysseus into the palace?
17—Who is pessimistic philosopher in Voltaire's "Candide"?
18—Man's name (poss.).
21—Who succeeded Grant as President of the United States?
23—What does Turkey's flag contain besides the crescent?
26—What is boat of largest size belonging to a ship of war?
28—General nautical term for the mast of a ship.
30—To decline.
31—What was Anthony Hope's real name?
32—"As —— as the sea."
34—Sea eagle.
35—What missile is used by Sparrow in certain Mother Goose rhyme?
36—What is a lance?

Down

1—Players in Gilbert and Sullivan's "Mikado" sing of flowers that bloom when?
2—Would you wear, sail, or tame a leotard?
3—Christopher Marlowe wrote of "topless towers" of what place?
4—What instruments are used for producing artificial currents of air?
6—Pages (abbr.).
7—What is a West African lemurine mammal?
8—Carol Kennicott is heroine of novel by whom?
9—Oppidans are associated with what college?
11—Male turkey.
14—Where is Menai Strait?
18—A thing.
19—Goose-steppers march or dance—which?
21—What is a river of China?
22—Who is officer who has charge of accounts of a ship?
25—What is an arm akin to the sword?
26—The potato is what?
27—What is a conical heap or pile?
28—Who was mother-in-law of Menelaus?
17—Possesses.
29—What is a beehive made of twisted straw?
29—Who is daughter of Chris, a sea captain, in Eugene O'Neill's play?
25—Italian river.

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

A Verse for Today . . .

And above all these things put on charity, which is the bond of perfectness.—Col. 3:14

Words of Current Interest

All-in-all — *Aul'-in-aul'.* Pronounced as one word.

Hydra—*Hi'-dra* (i long, a as in sofa).

The serpent of nine heads, which in classic Greek legend Hercules fought and subdued. In a further notation on the word, Webster says: "Hence, a multifarious evil, or an evil having many sources, not to be overcome by a single effort; as, the hydra of error."

Iota—*I-o'-ta* (i long, o long, a as in sofa).

Iota is the name of the ninth and smallest letter of the Greek alphabet; and because so little effort was required to make the character (ι), the word was gradually used to designate a very small quantity or degree.

Ishmaelites (Gen. 37:28)—*Ish'-ma-el-its* (i short, a quick-long as in chaotic, e clipped-short as in silent).

Descendants of Ishmael.

Midianites (Gen. 37:28)—*Mid'-i-an-its* (first two i's short, a clipped-short as in account, third i long).

A north-Arabian tribe, the descendants of Midian.

Shechem (Gen. 37:12) — *She'-kem* (first e long, second short).

An important religious center in Israelite history.

Just for Fun—

Reamer Keller

"O. K., I can take a hint!"

Trucking Business Held Up by Robins

Charlotte, Mich.

Now that Mr. and Mrs. Robin have safely brought their young brood to the stage where they can fend for themselves, Mr. Edwin Roeske can again resume his trucking business. The vehicle was parked in the Roeske back yard and Mr. and Mrs. Robin decided that between the rear wheel and axle would be an ideal spot to build a home. So they staked out squatters' rights, without permission of the owner.

Mr. Roeske did not discover his new tenants until their home was completed and, not wishing to dispossess them entirely, gently moved the nest to a new site. The birds evidently did not appreciate the view from their new location, so proceeded to build another nest in the former spot on the truck, as they had first planned. Appreciating their efforts, Mr. Roeske decided that such perseverance should be encouraged and patiently waited until the eggs were hatched and the young robins no longer needed the nest.

Self-Discipline

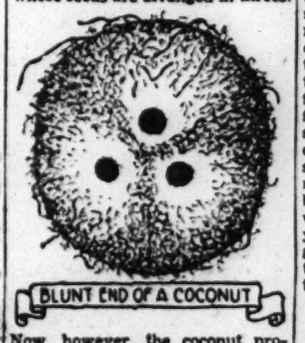
"Nazism, Fascism, Militarism, the growing elements of dictatorship in the democracies—are all endeavors to get some kind of order out of chaos. . . . Either we are going to have enough people who discipline themselves from within, or else we are going to have discipline imposed on us from without. . . . Nothing left loose ever does anything creative. No horse gets anywhere until he is harnessed. No steam or gas ever drives anything until it is confined. No Niagara is ever turned into light and power until it is tunneled. No life ever grows great until it is focused, dedicated, disciplined. One of the widest gaps in human experience is the gap between what we say we want to be and our willingness to discipline ourselves to get there. And the cost in every realm is always self-discipline."

—Dr. Harry Emerson Fosdick

Did You Ever Wonder

Why Coconuts Have Three Round Spots on the Blunt End?

Those who may have investigated the three round spots at the blunt end of a coconut know that one spot is much softer and easier to penetrate than the other two. This is because the coconut palm descended from a family of plants whose seeds are arranged in threes.



Now, however, the coconut produces only one seed. Nothing comes out of the two hard eye-spots, which are vestiges or traces of the holes from which the other two seeds used to emerge from the shell, but the soft hole lets out the sprout of the young coconut tree when the single seed develops.

How Powder Can Help to Keep Rugs From Slipping?

You may have seen a shoe clerk dust a bit of powder in a new shoe to make it slip on more readily. Paradoxically enough, another type of powder when applied to the under surface of rugs helps to prevent them from slipping treacherously on highly polished floors. This powder is a synthetic substance having a high coefficient of friction. The powder will not scratch the floor nor damage the rug. Its use permits the rugs to be pulled about with ease but prevents them from slipping when your weight is on them, due to the greatly increased friction between the rug and the floor resulting from the presence of the powder.

W. P. Keasbey

Popular Names

The U. S. Board of Geographical Names is busy assigning new names to lakes in Wisconsin, where there are 59 Bass Lakes, 40 Long Lakes, and 36 Mud Lakes.

In Lighter Vein

Mysterious

"Many parachutists have been found throughout Denmark—but no parachutists. This is worrying the Germans, who have made repeated searches and inquiries, states Reuter."—Newcastle Paper.

Enough to worry anybody.

—Punch (C)

Walked Into It

Host: "Talking about Africa makes me think of the time—"

Bored Guest: "Good gracious, you're quite right! I had no idea it was so late. Good-bye."—Atlanta Two Bells.

Out of Service

Officer: "Is this gun working?"

Rookie in Field Artillery: "No, sir. It's discharged."

Which Man?

A man was walking along a Berlin street muttering to himself, "And all this trouble for one man."

A policeman overheard him and arrested him. When he appeared before the judge the latter asked him to which man he was referring. The reply was "Winston Churchill," and the case was dismissed.

As the man was leaving the courthouse he met the policeman who had arrested him.

"What man did you think I meant when you arrested me?" he asked in passing.—Tit-Bits.

Daily Anecdote

Early Days of a Humorist

One morning in the late 1890's a freckled, russet-haired youth ambled into a classroom of Scarritt College, in Missouri.

The instructor looked him over, observing, "You seem to have forgotten your books."

"I don't have any books," came the reply.

"That's bad," the teacher frowned. "What would you think of a man going to work without any tools?"

The youth smiled the smile that was to win world-wide affection.

"Well, sir," Will Rogers replied, "I'd say he was the boss."

Tubby and Buddy & Co. —*To Rub Out the Axis?*

By Le Pelley

SOMETHING ELSE FOR THE SCRAP RUBBER DRIVE...?
SEVENTY FIVE FEET OF OLD HOSE.... NO LESS.... !!
IT'S SEEN YEARS OF SERVICE BUT I GUESS IT HASN'T SEEN ANYTHING YET !!
HOPE YOU DON'T HAVE TO WATER YOUR GRASS WITH A SPRINKLING CAN !
HERE COMES POPPY....
WHERE'S HER SCRAP RUBBER ?
THERE IT GOES —— THE ERASER OFF MY PENCIL !!! I'M THROUGH MAKING MISTAKES !

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*I Hope—I Hope!*

By Rodgers

SWISH!
I was ambling across the Busy Blvd. today, when —— SWISH —— a truck whizzed by! WOW!
"Hey! Where did you come from?" I barked when I was safe on the sidewalk!
"Oh! oh!" I thought to myself when I saw just what truck it was —
"I don't know where you came from but I know where you're going!"
ICE CREAM
"I hope!"

The Adventures of Waddles—*Two Feet Off the Ground*

By The Hagers

The Robot strutted, jumped, and ran With his new foot—the sardine can.

He thanked me. "Waddles, you're a top! You ought to run a blacksmith shop."

"You're all right on the ground," said I; "Take off and see if you can fly."

"With sardines on my starboard side, I'm now a flying fish!" he cried.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, JULY 22, 1942 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

More Than Planes

Much more than the building of bigger airplanes, much more than flying freight over the U-boat hurdle, lies behind current proposals for overcoming the United Nations' shipping problem with giant cargo planes. Nothing less than the question of how rapidly we are willing to have the world unified and policed is involved.

For planes which can fly around the globe, solving most of the physical problems of organizing a peaceful world community, have already arrived technically. Glenn L. Martin, builder of the Mars, the American Navy's 70-ton, 8,000-mile flying boat, says that plans for ships which dwarf this giant are complete and other designers assure us that better fuels, lighter materials, and more powerful motors make bigger planes as sure as improved automobiles.

Technically the big planes are here; they can be used to shape the world neighborhood as soon as we make room for them in our thinking.

For that reason no present development deserves more public attention than the possibilities of using the air to win the war and unite the nations. When the man in the street begins to think of the "air ocean" as Major de Seversky and other pioneers think of it, Hitler's geopolitics will take a back seat. For then the physical unity of the world will be realized and the instruments for supplying and policing it will develop under democratic auspices, for the benefit of all peoples.

If the peoples of the free countries show themselves able to understand as well as the dictators the kind of world they live in, the war will be shortened and the peacemaking made easier. The world now is due for unification by airplane and radio, as the British Empire was unified by steamship and cable and the United States by railway and telegraph. If the peoples of the democracies become quickly air-minded, their governments will begin to realize the air's potentialities in better use of the radio and the plane.

A case in point is the proposal of Henry J. Kaiser to convert shipyards to the making of 70-ton air transports. The public imagination is likely to be caught by his declaration that these monsters can be built in a few months—in time to help solve the tremendous shipping difficulties which distance and the submarine are causing. The fact that "winged box-cars" are already carrying 1,000,000 pounds of freight daily to American military outposts is a hint of what can be done.

Mr. Kaiser may be out of his depth when he predicts production of such planes in a few months, but he has achieved the "impossible" in building ships quickly and he should have a chance to try planes. Here the public can help. The people can insist that his proposal shall not be cast aside or delayed just because "it never has been done." They can see to it that worthy but hide-bound officials or rival commercial interests do not block a trial of this hopeful plan.

The building not only of big cargo planes but of "air dreadnoughts" which will displace even that new queen of the oceans, the aircraft carrier, is only a matter of time. While the United States is setting out under the latest naval program to build 500,000 tons of carriers—which are not promised before 1944—there should be at least equal attention to the building of big planes, which may be both quicker to build and more effective to use.

The public can help in the thinking which will utilize these instruments with which world unity can be won and peacefully maintained. The problem is not one of planes but of thinking. The right kind of thinking will bring not only the planes but the sense of brotherhood which is essential for their proper use.

The Esplanade Concerts

When the Berkshire Festival of the Boston Symphony Orchestra was regretfully suspended this summer, because of wartime shortages, some compensation accrued to Bostonians at least. The Symphony Hall Pop Concert season was extended, and now a longer season is promised also for the Esplanade concerts, which have just been resumed.

These summer concerts in the Hatch Shell on Embankment Road have come to play an important part in the musical life of Boston. Not only do they provide many thousands of people with entertainment of cultural value, but they are helping, with the Pops, to build future audiences for the winter concerts of the Boston Symphony Orchestra.

This year Arthur Fiedler, conductor, is offering Esplanade audiences 30 instead of 24 concerts; 26 in the evening, and four on Wednesday mornings for children. The project deserves the continued support, in money as well as in attendance, of the music-loving public.

Another Chance for Democracy

Not merely a fresh leaf, but a new book has been presented to motorists and gasoline dealers in the Eastern United States, with the start of permanent rationing. The temporary ration card has been withdrawn from circulation in defeat and disgrace. It bore too many imprints of selfishness, chiseling, and downright dishonesty. Let us mark on the new record only what we are willing for all the world to see—from the merchant seaman risking his life on the oil tankers, to the soldier, sailor, and airman whose sacrifices are beyond expression of our deepest gratitude.

In so far as is possible, the revised gasoline regulations have been formulated to remove loopholes and weaknesses, but no system of this kind can succeed without the full co-operation of the public, at least in a democracy. In totalitarian nations, where government edicts are accompanied by coercion, not cajolery, disobedience such as that recently displayed by some East Coast motorists and dealers, would lead to imprisonment, if not "liquidation."

Americans do not need that sort of compulsion, but the burden of proof rests heavily on their shoulders at the moment.

North Carolina reports a $12,000,000 surplus in its Treasury. Has any Tarheel politician yet announced for office on a platform of "Cash Dividends for Taxpayers"?

Misunderstood?

The case for India has usually been presented to Americans by Hindu spokesmen. Hindu leaders naturally show surprise, therefore, when American reactions to Hindu demands for India's freedom turn cool. Americans have shown a great emotional attachment to India's struggle for nationhood. There is likely to be an important reason behind any change in this attitude.

Mr. Nehru, leader of the Congress Party in India, has perceived a change in the last few days. He assumes it must be due to misunderstanding of the Party's position. Possibly that is so. There is plenty of room for misunderstanding. The Congress has issued a statement calling for mass resistance to British control at a moment when this could have the most serious consequences not only for Britain—as indeed for India itself—but for all the United Nations.

The "misunderstanding" exists not only among Britons and Americans. It bewilders Indians themselves. Some prominent Indians confess that they cannot understand the Congress Party's resolution. So it is hardly a reflection on the intelligence of non-Indians if they "misunderstand" the position in which Mr. Gandhi and Mr. Nehru placed the Party.

Developments in India show clearly that Congress Party leaders underestimate the threat which now confronts the free way of life the world over. It is because the American people realize how hard the fighters for this way of life are now pressed that they do not respond with their old warmth when confronted with Indian demands. They sense that the struggle is no longer one between India and the British but between the more extreme elements in India and the entire family of the United Nations. And they feel in the attitude of the Congress Party an unwillingness to trust freedom's friends, even when these include nations who have long championed India's cause.

There is no doubt that presence of Americans, Russians and Chinese at the peace table, plus the pressure of the British people on their own representatives, will guarantee India's freedom in the event of United Nations victory. That neither Mr. Gandhi nor Mr. Nehru are willing to put faith in this great fact is at once a rebuff to India's friends the world over, and a source of danger to their common interests.

Some of the women's hats exhibited at the Millinery Stabilization Commission's show in New York look anything but stable.

The Bookshelf

Russian Reservoir

Behind the Urals lies the explanation of Russia's amazing ability to pour new tanks and new guns into the front where Hitler is now making his supreme bid for conquest before the United States can make its power decisive.

For it is in the Urals that Joseph Stalin more than ten years ago began waging industrial warfare by building his arsenal of survival against German attack.

Yet behind this industrial foresight lies something deeper and more challenging to the democracies. It is the reason for Soviet Russia's unreserved abandonment of complacency a decade ago, while even today many Americans still hug the comfortable illusions that have proved almost fatal to human freedom.

John Scott in BEHIND THE URALS, subtitled An American Worker in Russia's City of Steel (Boston: Houghton Mifflin. $2.75), gives Americans much to think about.

* * *

Contrast, for example, this passage out of Russia just after Munich, with the smug assumptions that still prevail all too widely in America seven months after the most devastating defeat in American history:

"The industrial aggregates of Magnitogorsk were producing close to capacity, and every furnace, every mill, every worker, was being made to feel the pressure and tension which spread through every phase of Soviet life after Munich. 'The capitalist attack on the Soviet Union, prepared for years, is about to take place . . .' boomed the Soviet press, the radio, schoolteachers, stump speakers, and party, trade-union, and Komsomol functionaries, at countless meetings."

At the same period Syemichkin, a Russian under whom Mr. Scott had worked as a skilled industrial laborer and straw boss, had this to say in reply to complaints about the purge, before war had begun in Europe:

"Civil liberties are restricted. But we are not yet one generation old, and we are at war now. Do not forget it."

That stark facing of facts underlies all of this remarkable book. It is really an "inside" story, as rough as Russia, as forthright in statement as a riveting machine—and as convincing. Here is the Russia that has stood up to Hitler's mechanized hordes. Why the former serfs have been able to become competent machinists and tank operators is told, not in generalities, but in incidents drawn from daily life and labor in Russia during five years.

* * *

Had Russia not toiled and been awake during those years from 1932 to 1937, America today might be confronting a Hitlerism entrenched in the world's largest land mass, stocked with more raw materials than the whole Western Hemisphere.

Yet the Russian achievement is explained, not by resources, but by the political sagacity of Soviet leaders and the sweat of liberated serfs who dispensed with luxuries and obeyed orders to build industrial strength for survival. In 1932, against softer counsels, Stalin held production of consumer goods to the bare minimum and devoted 56 per cent of national income to heavy industry. The railway-building era in the United States poured only 12 per cent of national income into capital outlay. As Mr. Scott concludes:

"These are the things that it takes to fight a modern war."

R. H. S.

Just an Old Pair Of Galoshes

A week or so ago while searching for scrap rubber in answer to our Government's urgent request, I found what had been a pair of old galoshes. As I turned them this way and that, my mind went back to the Christmas of 1930 and before me came the smiling face of my 12-year-old boy. His face was shining and as usual his tongue was in his cheek; a way he had when he was putting something over on me. His eyes were as bright as the star on the Christmas tree. He was watching me unwrap his gift to me—this same pair of galoshes—to buy which had taken him two whole weeks of work after school and on Saturdays.

How long I stood holding those deteriorated lumps of rubber I do not know. . . . A flood of memories swept over me. . . . Childhood, grade and high school days. . . . The frank way he confided in me. Even after entering university, if something came up that he could not fully decide, he would write across the miles for my opinion.

The freshest memory of them all was our last hour together, almost a year and a half ago. It was in the union depot of a large, West Coast city. The place was full with sailors going and coming. We sat apart from the crowd and he was holding my hands in his, clinging to them tightly. There was very little conversation, for I dared not trust my voice. My throat was too tight. He sensed the reason and tilted up my chin and asked, "Mother, do you *have* to break down?" His smile strengthened me and I held back the tears.

The little boy who had given me the galoshes had grown up and had signed up with Uncle Sam. That day he, along with other sailors, boarded a northbound train.

The last word I had from him was a cable December 18, 1941, which read: "Well and happy. Don't worry. Merry Christmas. Love. CHET."

It was from the Philippine Islands.

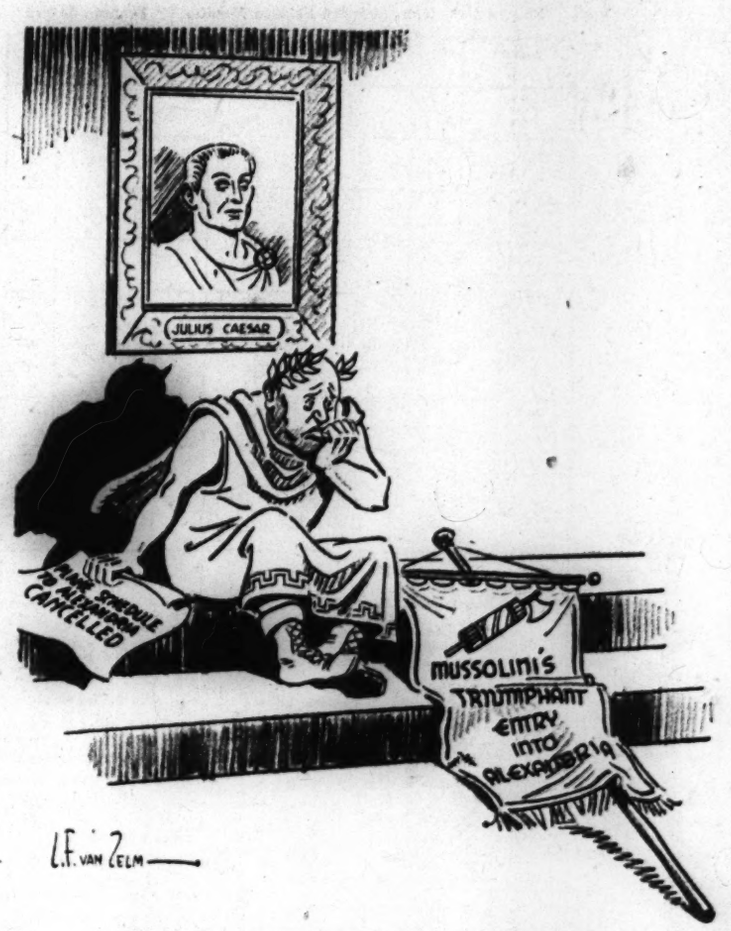
According to an item in a local newspaper on January 6, the hospital personnel of which he was a member was evacuated to Manila prior to enemy occupation, and if that is true he is now a prisoner of war.

I again rested my eyes on that worthless, yet priceless old gift.

"No, no, I cannot part with these," I thought. But I knew that I had already decided to donate them to Uncle Sam. For who knew but what they might become an instrument that would help to bring back the boy who bought them?

ELSA ELLISCOTT

All Dressed Up and No Place to Go



A Second Front on a Day-by-Day Basis

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Continued discussion of the second front has achieved much in a war of nerves against Hitler. As to the second front, itself, the position of the United Nations almost dictates a certain approach to such an operation which would have the maximum effect in upsetting the Germans and making the most of Allied power.

Such a front calls for plenty of soldiers and air power. Soldiers, heavy land equipment, and air power are constantly flowing to Britain and the Middle East where they might be used in a number of ways for an invasion of Europe.

But there is a marked advantage in a steady infiltration method instead of concentrating on a big all-out attack. After the first shock of the latter, the Germans could quickly settle down to meet it in one place and perhaps eliminate it, unless it was very strong. But by a gradual Allied process of infiltration, the Germans would be kept on edge all summer while attacks on varying scales add to the difficulties of meeting them.

Any invasion calls for strong air preparation. That is already being established. American bombing forces soon will join with the British in order to make raids with 1,000 planes a night an everyday affair. As to the problem of getting enough supplies over for real land operations, that will depend upon shipping. By a fairly successful submarine warfare the Germans might hope to throw a full-scale invasion plan out of gear.

But if the invasion is run on a sort of "pay-as-you-go" basis, its size being frankly related to the flow of goods, it can neutralize much of the submarine campaign effects. The commando type of attack lends itself to this technique. Thus, attacks from a dozen men up to many thousands can be launched all the way from Norway to the German, Dutch, Belgian, and French coasts, and even on Italy.

Continuous attacks over such widespread lines would cause the Germans maximum displacement with the advantage very definitely being in the hands of the Allies. As weak spots were found, more troops could be brought up. As more supplies crossed safely, new attacks, or new reinforcements of temporary invasion points, could be made. With a steady increase in air power always accompanying these actions, the way for such infiltration would be made better and better all the time.

Such a flexible program fits perfectly into the picture of current Allied problems of Allied sea and air power, and the German weaknesses of nerves and overly long coast lines. And obviously such an invasion could not be catalogued as to size, place, or time.

Under the present circumstances it would not be surprising if such a very fluid approach to invasion—very much in keeping with modern warfare—should be the keynote of the Allied operations against Germany in the future. It would be especially safe from an intelligence point of view. Plans of a single, grand battle can easily leak out. But a day-by-day development with scattered attacks, designed from a flexible base for continual improvisation, just doesn't provide the enemy with many useful leaks.

Finally such a plan is very much in keeping with Anglo-Saxon character, even as long planned big battles are typical of the German approach. By such natural operations there should be the maximum returns for the effort that is made.

Dover, Mass. D. V.

The Language of Universal Brotherhood

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

It is very satisfying to study the practical plans that are being presented by enlightened thinkers in many countries, plans which explain the urgent necessity for world citizenship, instead of national citizenship.

An article entitled, "Leaders of Federal Union Find Public Opinion Growing," by Ralph W. Cessna, has given us good reason for "the hope that is within us." This article states that Colonel M. T. Tchon, former Chinese Secretary of Labor, asks that the broader concept of world federation be accepted, rather than the federation of only those nations who speak a common language. Colonel Tchon is also asking for recognition of China as a politically mature country capable of taking its place in this family of nations, and bases his objection to the proposed limitation on the fact that there are often closer ties between those without a common language, than between those with a common language and background.

It may be helpful to realize clearly that as there is no superior race in the world, so also is there no superior language. While addressing a group of missionaries, Henry Drummond in his book, "The Greatest Thing in the World," stated that the universal language "is the reflection of the love of God upon your own character." He also said:

"It will take you years to speak in Chinese or the dialects of India. From the day you land, that language of love, understood by all, will be pouring forth its unconscious eloquence. It is the man who is the missionary, it is not his words. His character is his message. In the heart of Africa, among the great lakes, I have come across black men and women who remembered the only white man they ever saw before—David Livingstone; and as you cross his footsteps in that dark continent, men's faces will light up as they speak of the kind doctor who passed there years ago. They could not understand him; but they felt the love that beat in his heart."

The effectiveness of an all embracing universal brotherhood of man is illustrated in a well known analogy which states, that it is possible to get a melody by using only white notes, and it is also possible to get a melody by only using the black notes, but it is impossible to obtain perfect harmony without using both black and white notes irrespective of their color.

Should not the necessary qualifications of a nation for world citizenship be, not what language it speaks, but rather its character, its understanding heart and spiritual development?

C. F. J.

Toronto

The Wide Horizon

Cradles or Immigration

By Guy Natusch

SYDNEY, N. S. W.

Oft-repeated warning to Australians that if they wish to retain control of their vast continent they must set about populating it, has taken on a new meaning since Japan entered the war. An academic argument has been transformed overnight into an issue of grave moment. The declaration of a "White Australia" policy is now realized as needing something more than words to enforce it. Unaided, Australia cannot enforce it—unless, either by filling its cradles or by encouraging great numbers of the right type of immigrants, it multiplies its population many times over. It is beginning to be acknowledged that, as soon as war emergencies are no more, the problem will have to be tackled.

Even in the midst of war there have been those who have withdrawn their attention from victories and defeats long enough to emphasize the need for action. One such, A. J. Tout, president of the Public Service Association, raised a new aspect of the problem, thus: "Indians, Chinese and other colored races are now helping Australia in her hour of peril. I consider that many colored refugees now seeking safety in this country will remain permanently. Few will desire to send them away. Thus we are faced with the problem of a new population which differs in color."

* * *

Economists, feminists, church leaders—all have joined in declaring Australia's need of a vastly increased population. Some are interested in the problem because they see in its solution a contribution to Australia's material security; interest of others arises from the belief that family life is the best foundation on which to build a nation. An increase in wartime marriages and wartime births has given them some satisfaction but, on past experience, they hesitate to prophesy that the increase will be maintained.

Certainly the increase has been marked: In New South Wales in 1938 there were 47,319 births; in 1941 births totaled 51,729, an increase for this State alone of about 8 per cent. But spectacular as that increase may be for a three-year period, it is recognized as going no way towards meeting the need for a vastly increased population.

A study of the official records for the prewar period is not encouraging. These show that the Australian birth rate dropped from 27.16 per 1,000 in 1901 to a mere 17.46 per 1,000 in 1938. It is not be wondered at, therefore, that on the latest figures available Australia is found to stand twentieth among the thirty countries listed in the Commonwealth Year Book for comparative purposes.

Economists have suggested that in part the problem may be solved by insuring to the people economic security. As a start it has been suggested that to each couple marrying there should be made a loan of £100, with a guarantee that for every child born £25 would be canceled until the loan was wiped out. That, however, would go only part of the way. The best inducement for people to have children, it is argued, is to guarantee security over a term of years and achieved by changes in the economic conditions which would insure that incomes would meet the needs of parenthood.

* * *

To whatever extent the birth rate may be boosted in Australia there remains a firm belief that the increase in population gained thereby will have to be supplemented by an immigration scheme. It may not be easy, unless the lessons of this war are assimilated, to persuade Australian labor—always fearful lest an influx of people from overseas might cause unemployment—to adopt such a policy; but undoubtedly the effort will be made. It is unlikely that Britain, because of her own downward trend in population, will be able to spare migrants, but it has long been argued that countries such as Sweden, Denmark, Norway, Holland, and Switzerland can provide the type of people likely to make good Australians. After the war, with memories of what it means to be neighbor to European disturbers of the peace, the peoples of those countries may not need a great deal of persuading to accept an invitation to Australia.

And, finally, Australians are not without hope that at least some of the Americans whom war has brought to their country may find the life so much to their liking that they will settle in permanently. There is little doubt that in the enlarged secondary industries which Australia is determined to retain after the war, the mechanical aptitude of Americans could play a very useful part.

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